



LANCASTER, PA.

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## Eclipses for the year 1897.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun this year:  
The first is an annular eclipse of the Sun on the 1st of February; here visible as a partial eclipse about sunset. The annular eclipse will be visible in the northern portion of South America and on the Pacific Ocean.

The second is an annular eclipse of the Sun on the 29th of July, at 10 o'clock 45 minutes in the forenoon. Visible in the United States as a partial eclipse. In its passage it will pass through Mexico, northern Cuba and touch South America. Havana will be the most eligible place for observations.

**Mars ( $\delta$ ) is the reigning Planet this year.**

### CARDINAL POINTS.

**Vernal Equinox**, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 20th, at 3 o'clock in the morning.  
**Summer Solstice**, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 20th, at 11 o'clock in the evening.  
**Autumnal Equinox**, entrance of the Sun into Libra, Sept. 22d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.  
**Winter Solstice**, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, Dec. 21st, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

## Centennial Almanac for the year 1897.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1897.

**MARS** is the Ruling Planet this year.

Mars is a bright fiery Star, brilliant and terrible. He completes his revolution every two years, and is by nature hot and dry, choleric, a masculine Planet, is averse to human nature, an instigator of war and discord. He has under his influence the affairs of war, alchemy, smiths and all mechanics who work with fire.

**Year in general.**—Under this Planet the year is more dry than humid; for notwithstanding it frequently rains, it is very dry.

**Spring.**—The spring is generally dry, raw and cold, with frost until May; therefore the sheep must not be left on the grain fields and meadows, for they will do more harm than good.

**Summer.**—Mars above all other Planets causes a hot summer, and the sun heats to such a degree, that a person cannot well pass without shoes over sand and stones. The nights are very warm and uncomfortable. Streams, wells and springs will become very small.

**Autumn.**—Is more dry than humid, and those who have good vineyards will get much wine. There will be but little snow before the first Sunday in advent, and notwithstanding it some time freezes in October, the month of November is uniformly warm.

**Winter.**—The winter is cold, dry and variable.

**Summer Cultivation.**—Barley on well manured fields, timely sown, grows abundantly; but sown on sand and loam at an unseasonable time, it will produce but little in the spring every thing must be

well sown under. The yield of oats will be small, but of good quality; however on good fields the yield will be pretty good. Peas and other leguminous plants must be planted on humid and manured ground, if they are to succeed well. Flax seldom succeeds well and hemp remains small with slender stalks; it will however be good. Hay and second mow there will be but little, therefore sheep should not be kept on the meadows.

**Cultivation of Winter Grain.**—Rye will grow abundantly and perfectly, but wheat only middling.

**Autumn Seeding.**—As the ground will be closed so late by frost and snow, it will not be necessary to hurry so much in seeding, but nevertheless the sheep are not to be left on the grain afterwards.

**Fruit.**—Pears succeed better than apples; pines and cherries there will be but few, also but very few nuts and acorns.

**Hops.**—There will grow but few, and will be in danger from frost in the spring, and from hail in the summer, but what will come to maturity, will be good.

**Wine.**—This year the wine will be good and abundant.

**Thundergusts.**—During this year there will be but little wind and rain, but heavy thundergusts, which may easily cause conflagrations.

**Reptiles and Vermin.**—Snakes will be numerous and grasshoppers will be unusually abundant, but fish will be few.

**Diseases.**—In this year inflammatory fevers and dysentery are apt to prevail, with various strange affections; persons will also be affected with tremors at the head, and fits of melancholy.



# AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

# 1897,

*Being the first after Leap Year, and until the 4th  
of July, the 121st of American Independence.*

**Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.**

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon  
the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous  
planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water  
at Philadelphia; with a variety of useful and entertaining  
matter, official list of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

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*Carefully calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.*

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**LANCASTER:**

Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, No. 15 North Queen street, east side,  
where German Almanacs may also be had.

# Moyeable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

## MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, February 14  
 Sexagesima Sunday, February 21.  
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 28.  
 Shrove Tuesday, March 2.  
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, March 3.  
 Quadragesima Sunday, March 7.  
 Mid Lent Sunday, March 28.  
 Palm Sunday, April 11.  
 Maundy Thursday, April 15.  
 Good Friday, April 16.  
 Easter Sunday, April 18.  
 Low Sunday, April 25.  
 Rogation Sunday, May 23.  
 Ascension Day, May 27.  
 Decoration Day, May 30.  
 Whit Sunday, June 6.  
 Trinity Sunday, June 13.  
 Corpus Christi, June 24.

Thanksgiving Day, November 25.  
 First Sunday in Advent, November 28.  
 Sundays after Trinity are 23 this year.  
 Christmas, Saturday, December 25.

## QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.













1st. On the 10th of March.  
 2d. On the 9th of June.  
 3d. On the 15th of September.  
 4th. On the 15th of December.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.











Dominical Letter.....	C.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	17
Epacts.....	26
Solar Cycle.....	2
Roman Indiction.....	10
Julian Period.....	6610

The chronology of the Jews for the year 5658 commences on the 27th of September 1897.  
 The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1315 commences on the 2d of June 1897.
















## CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

 Aries, the Ram.	 Leo, the Lion.	 Sagittarius, the Bowman.
 Taurus, the Bull.	 Virgo, the Virgin.	 Capricornus, the Goat.
 Gemini, the Twins.	 Libra the Balance.	 Aquarius, the Butler.
 Cancer, the Crab.	 Scorpio, the Scorpion.	 Pisces, the Fishes.

## ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

 New Moon.	 Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.
 First quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
 Full Moon.	 Moon's Ascension.
 Last quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's Descension.
	 Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
	 Moon in perigee, nearest to the earth.

## PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

 Sun,	 Mars,	 Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
 Mercury,	 Jupiter,	 Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.
 Venus,	 Saturn,	 Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
 Neptune,	 Herschel.	 Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
 Earth,	 Moon,	 Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of this Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by WILL. R. IBACH, successor to LA WRENCE J. IBACH.—All Almanacs without the Calculator's name are suspicious.

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# AGRICULTURAL.

## Welcome to the New Year.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty night;  
The year is dying in the night;  
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die!

Ring out the old, ring in the new;  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true!

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,  
For those that here we see no more;  
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,  
Ring in redress to all mankind!

Ring out a slowly-dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife;  
Ring in the nobler modes of life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws!

Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace!

Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be!

## The Trespass Law.

The following law was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and approved by Governor Hastings on June 8, 1895. Parties who are in the habit of going into the country for shell-barks, chestnuts, hunting, etc., had better take warning or they will find themselves in the clutches of the law. The law is as follows:

"That any person or persons who shall willfully enter or break down, through, or over any field, orchard, garden or yard fence, stone, cut, break, bark, or otherwise mutilate or damage any field crop, nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hot-bed, hot or greenhouse, or who shall trample or in any wise injure any grass, vine, vegetables, or other growing crop, or who shall willfully take or carry away any grain, corn, rye, wheat or other field crop, fruit or vegetable, plants, nuts, or berries, or any fruit or ornamental trees, vines or shrubs, whether the same be attached to the soil or not, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every offense."

## Farmers' Institutes instead of Fairs.

The truth is, probably, that farmers are becoming more and more intelligent, and that they have neither the time nor the inclination to maintain fairs which, however much they may have done to amuse or interest them, were of little or no value in the way of instruction.

He cannot acquire the requisite information at a county fair, where the largest pumpkins, the fattest hogs and the greatest agricultural monstrosities generally are the center of attraction. The breeding of racing stock can seldom be made profitable. There was nothing practical in the fairs that formerly absorbed attention, and hence they were bound to give way to the march of progress.

The farmers' institute is replacing the fair, as it should. The busy season on the farm being over, the farmer is given an opportunity to hear the discussion of practical questions of interest to all engaged in the effort to wring from the unwilling soil a living. Eminent agriculturists, men and women, give their views on the topics introduced, and all may join in the informal debate, each contributing a share to the general store of knowledge.

The institute is a practical benefit. There is every reason why it should flourish. It is the very best means of awakening enthusiasm for the occupation in the tiller of the soil. It lifts farming to the dignity of a profession, and a profession as honorable, as useful and as important as any that are pursued at the present day. It is perfectly natural that the thing which instructs and interests and profits should supersede that which merely amused without benefiting anybody. The fact that fairs have ceased to be popular or profitable is a tribute to the growing intelligence of the Pennsylvania farmer.

## The Earth's Shadow.

The length of the shadow which the earth casts into space has attracted some attention. The shadow is in the form of a cone, with the diameter of the earth as its base. It is 864,000 miles long. That is, if you traveled into space away from the earth more than three times as far as the moon, the shadow would still shield you from the sun, provided you remained on what may be called the night side of the earth. The diameter of the sun is 866,000 miles, that of the earth 7,926, and the distance of the sun from the earth is 93,000,000 miles.



# JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w.	Moon R. & S. h. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.	SUN rises. h. m.	SUN sets. h. m.	O. sets. h. m.
Friday	1 <i>New Year</i>	11	5 50	♂ 25	11 20	♂ south 9 57		47 23	4 37	20
Saturday	2 <i>Abel, Seth</i>	12	6 48	♂ 5	12 10	7* south 8 53	☾	57 23	4 37	21

1] *Sunday after New Year.* Matth. 2. Days' length 9 hours 14 min.

Sunday	3 <i>Enoch</i>	1	sets	♂ 17	12 42	♂ 3. h rises 3 51		57 23	4 37	22
Monday	4 <i>Methusalem</i>	1	6 26	♂ 29	1 17	♂ 2 rises 9 23		57 22	4 38	23
Tuesday	5 <i>Simon</i>	2	7 37	♂ 11	2 8	♂ Orion south 10 43	☾ in ♄	67 22	4 38	24
Wednesday	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	3	8 43	♂ 23	2 55	♂ gr. dis. east sets 5 30	☾ in ♄	67 21	4 39	25
Thursday	7 <i>Isidor</i>	4	9 47	♂ 5	3 38	♂ sets 8 11		77 21	4 39	26
Friday	8 <i>Erhard</i>	4	10 49	♂ 17	4 19	♂ Castor south 12 6		77 20	4 40	27
Saturday	9 <i>Julian</i>	5	11 40	♂ 29	5 0	♂ in ♄ Spica rises 10 19		87 19	4 41	28

2] *1st Sunday after Epiphany.* Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 22 min.

Sunday	10 <i>Paul, Herm.</i>	6	morn.	♂ 11	5 40	♂ 10. h rises 3 27		87 19	4 41	29
Monday	11 <i>Hyginus</i>	7	12 50	♂ 23	6 22	♂ in apo. 2 rises 8 53		87 18	4 42	30
Tuesday	12 <i>Rinehold</i>	8	1 42	♂ 4	7 7	♂ stationary		97 18	4 42	31
Wednesday	13 <i>Hilary</i>	9	2 40	♂ 16	7 54	♂ south 9 4		97 17	4 43	J.
Thursday	14 <i>Felix</i>	10	3 39	♂ 28	8 44	♂ in Peribolion		107 17	4 43	2
Friday	15 <i>Maurice</i>	10	4 35	♂ 10	9 38	♂ ♀ sets 8 36		107 16	4 44	3
Saturday	16 <i>Marcellus</i>	11	5 33	♂ 2	10 32	♂ Sirius south 10 44		107 15	4 45	4

3] *2d Sunday after Epiphany.* John 2. Days' length 9 hours 32 min.

Sunday	17 <i>Anthony Franklin born</i>	12	6 30	♂ 6	11 27	♂ Aldebaran south 8 30	☾	117 14	4 46	5
Monday	18 <i>Prisca</i>	1	rises	♂ 22	morn.	♂ 18. h rises 2 59		117 13	4 47	6
Tuesday	19 <i>Sarah</i>	2	6 14	♂ 4	12 18	♂ Capella south 8 59	☾ in ♄	117 12	4 48	7
Wednesday	20 <i>F. Sebastian</i>	2	7 22	♂ 16	1 34	♂ south 8 37 ☾ enters ♄		117 11	4 49	8
Thursday	21 <i>Agnes</i>	3	8 27	♂ 25	2 49	♂ ♀ 2 rises 8 10		127 11	4 49	9
Friday	22 <i>Vincent</i>	4	9 34	♂ 10	3 36	♂ ☾ Inferior		127 10	4 50	10
Saturday	23 <i>Emerentia</i>	4	10 57	♂ 22	4 24	♂ sets 8 56		127 9	4 51	11

4] *3d Sunday after Epiphany.* Matth. 8. Days' length 9 hours 44 min.

Sunday	24 <i>St. Catharine</i>	5	morn.	♂ 5	5 15	♂ gr. Hel. lat. north 25. ☾ in Procyon per. south 11		127 8	4 52	12
Monday	25 <i>Paul's Conv.</i>	6	12 10	♂ 18	6 8	♂ Regulus rises 6 38		137 7	4 53	13
Tuesday	26 <i>Polycarpus</i>	7	1 22	♂ 1	7 5	♂ ♀ h rises 2 29		137 6	4 54	14
Wednesday	27 <i>F. Chrysost.</i>	8	2 32	♂ 14	8 5	♂ ♀ rises 7 40		137 5	4 55	15
Thursday	28 <i>Charles</i>	9	3 37	♂ 26	9 7	♂ Rigel south 8 22		137 4	4 56	16
Friday	29 <i>Valerius</i>	10	4 35	♂ 8	10 7	♂ in ♄ ♀ south 8 2		147 2	4 58	18
Saturday	30 <i>Adelgunda</i>	11	5 26	♂ 20	11 4					

5] *4th Sunday after Epiphany.* Matth. 8. Days' length 9 hours 58 min.

Sunday	31 <i>Virgil</i>	12	6 12	♂ 10	11 57	♂ Arcturus rises 9 52		147 1	4 59	19
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# January has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 3d, at 1 o'clock 3 min. in the morning; frosty.

First quarter the 10th, at 4 o'clock 45 min. in the afternoon; pleasant.

Full moon the 18th, at 3 o'clock 16 min. in the afternoon; mild.

Last quarter the 25th, at 3 o'clock 8 min. in the afternoon; mild.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d frosty. 4th, 5th cloudy. 6th, 7th snow. 8th, 9th, 10th pleasant. 11th, 12th cold. 13th, 14th, 15th changeable. 16th, 17th stormy. 18th, 19th mild. 20th, 21st, 22d cold. 23d, 24th rain. 25th, 26th pleasant. 27th, 28th cloudy. 29th, 30th, 31st snow.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Clinton	4 Mifflin	11 Cameron	18
Philadelphia	4 Wyoming	11 Lackawanna	25
York	4 Carbon	11 Bucks	25
Lehigh	4 Cumberland	11 Centre	25
Morcar	4 Dauphin	11 Elk	25
Schuylkill	4 Blair	11 Adams	25
Allegheny	4 Clarion	11 Venango	25
Greene	4 Fulton	12 Tioga	25
Lusorne	11 Perry	18 Chester	25
Busquehanna	11 Lancaster	18	

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

### MORNING STARS.

Venus after April 28.

Mars after November 20.

Jupiter until February 23 and after September 13.

Saturn until May 18 and after November 25.

Mercury from January 22 until April 1; from May 21 until July 15; from September 22 until November 8.

### EVENING STARS.

Venus until April 28.

Mars until November 20.

Jupiter after February 23 until September 13.

Saturn after May 18 until November 25.

Mercury until January 22; from April 1 until May 21; from July 15 until September 22; after November 8.

## PLANETS' GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury — February 15, June 15, October 9 this planet rises in the morning before the Sun; and on January 6, April 23, August 26, December 20 sets in the evening after the Sun. Jupiter — February 23. Venus — March 21, June 4. Saturn — May 18.



## Mars is the Reigning Planet this Year.

The diameter of this planet is upward of four thousand miles, being about half that of the earth. The revolution of Mars around the Sun is performed in nearly 687 days, or in somewhat less than two of our years, and he turns on his axis once in 24 hours and 40 minutes. His mean distance from the sun is one hundred and forty-four millions of miles, so that he moves in his orbit at the rate of about fifty-five thousand miles in an hour. This planet sometimes appears much larger to us than at other times and this is readily accounted for by his greater or lesser distance. At his nearest approach to the earth, his distance is only 50 millions of miles, while his greatest distance is 240 millions of miles, making a difference in his distance of 190 millions of miles, or nearly the diameter of the earth's orbit. The sun's heat at this planet is less than half of that which we enjoy. To the inhabitants of Mars our own planet appears alternately as the morning and evening star, as Venus does to us.










To the naked eye the most noticeable feature about Mars in his fiery-red color, he is the reddest of all the heavenly bodies. Unlike the earth, Mars seems to have more land than water, and the seas there are long and narrow. But the most striking features of Mar's surface are two brilliant white spots near his poles. They are probably ice and snow, such as are found about the poles of the earth. And they seem to decrease when in summer they are turned towards the sun, and increase again when turned from the sun in winter, just as the ice and snow about the earth's poles do.

Amongst the ancients Mars was worshipped as the god of war and presided over warfare, alchemy and mechanics that manufacture their products with the application of fire.















—For a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place in it a saucer full of quick-lime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew as often as it becomes slaked.








**FEBRUARY, 2d Month.**

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m. h.	SUN rises. m. h.	SUN sets. h. m.	☉ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Monday	1 Bridget	1	sets	 23	12 14	1. <sup>stars</sup> south 9 40 	146	59 5	120	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	2 Candlemass	2	6 31	 8	1 4	 station-ary  in ☽	146	58 5	221	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesd	3 Blasius	2	7 31	 20	1 37	☿ rises 7 12	146	57 5	322	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	4 Veronica	3	8 36	 2	2 23	Capella south 8 6	146	56 5	423	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	5 Agatha	4	9 37	 14	3 3	☿ ☽ ♀ sets 9 14	146	55 5	524	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	6 Dorothy	5	10 38	 27	3 39	7* south 6 28	146	54 5	625	$\frac{1}{2}$

6] 5th Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 13. Days' length 10 hours 14 min.

Sunday	7 Richard	5 11 39		9 4 17		♂ south 7 38	146 53 5	7 26
Monday	8 Solomon	6 morn.		21 5 0		♂ rises 1 44	146 52 5	8 27
Tuesday	9 Apollonia	7 12 40		4 5 46		9. Orion south	146 51 5	9 28
Wednesd	10 Scholastica	8 1 48		16 6 34		♂ in apo. ♀ rises 6 40	146 49 5	11 29
Thursday	11 Euphrosina	8 2 50		28 7 26		♂♂♂ ♂Ψ	146 48 5	12 30
Friday	12 Eulalia	9 3 49		2 8 19		♀ sets 9 25	146 47 5	13 31
Saturday	13 Castor	10 4 47		16 9 14		Spica sets 10 8	146 46 5	14 F

7]	<i>Septuagesima.</i>	Matth. 20.	Days' length 10 hours 32 min.
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Sunday	14	Valentine	11	5	40		0	10	8	south	7	21	146	415	16	2			
Monday	15	Faustinus	12	6	32		16	11	0	gr. dist. west	8	rises	4	30	146	435	17	3	
Tuesday	16	Julianus	12	7	12		0	11	51		9	gr. dist. east	9	in	8	146	425	18	4
Wednesd	17	Constantia	1	rises		16	morn.		17	in	8	*rises	6	7	146	405	20	5	
Thursday	18	Concordia	2	7	29		0	12	49		h	h rises	12	56	146	395	21	6	
Friday	19	Susanna	3	8	42		14	1	39		δ	Ψ	enters		146	385	22	7	
Saturday	20	Eucharius	4	9	57		29	2	34		in per. Canopus south	8	19	146	375	23	8		

8]	<i>Sexagesima.</i>	Luke 8.	Days' length 10 hours 48 min.
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Sunday	21 Eleonora	4 11 15	♂ 13	3 33	♂ south 7 1	146 36 5 24	9
Monday	22 <i>Wash. Birth.</i>	5 morn.	♂ 26	4 30	Antares rises 2 29	146 34 5 26	10
Tuesday	23 Serenus	6 12 32	♂ 9	5 24	♂ 23 ♀ 24 ☉ ♀ 24	146 33 5 27	11
Wednesd	24 Matthew	7 1 40	♂ 23	6 21	♂ rises 12 33	146 32 5 28	12
Thursday	25 Victor	8 2 41	♂ 5	7 19	♀ rises 9 40	136 31 5 29	13
Friday	26 Nestor	9 3 32	♂ 17	8 17	station- Regulus south 10 8	136 29 5 31	14
Saturday	27 Leander	9 4 18	♂ 29	9 15	♂ in Arcturus south 8 20	136 28 5 32	15

9] *Quinquagesima.* Luke 18. Days' length 11 hours 6 min.

Sunday 28 Romanus | 10 4 54 | 11 | 10 10 8 south 6 44 | Ding 136 275 33 | 16

JUPITER is on the 23d in Opposition to the Sun, and shines the whole night.



# February has 28 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 1st, at 3 o'clock 13 min. in the afternoon; pleasant.

First quarter the 9th, at 2 o'clock 25 min. in the afternoon; cold.

Full moon the 17th, at 5 o'clock 11 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 23d, at 10 o'clock 43 min. in the evening; pleasant, frosty.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d pleasant, cold. 3d, 4th, 5th stormy. 6th, 7th clear. 8th, 9th, 10th cold. 11th, 12th changeable. 13th, 14th, 15th clear. 16th, 17th, 18th rain. 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d pleasant. 23d, 24th frosty. 25th, 26th cloudy. 27th, 28th stormy.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	1 Northampton	8 Snyder	22
Bradford	1 Crawford	8 Forest	22
Columbia	1 Jefferson	8 Monroe	22
Juniata	1 Lawrence	8 Franklin	22
Northumberland	1 Huntingdon	8 Montour	22
Erie	1 Clearfield	8 McKean	22
Philadelphia	1 Washington	8 Sullivan	22
Bedford	1 Clinton	22 Somerset	22
Luzerne	1		

## Ignorance Not a Valid Defense.

By a recent decision a person who signs an instrument without reading it, when he can read, cannot, in the absence of fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, avoid the effect of his signature, because not informed of the contents of the instrument. The same rule would apply to one who cannot read, if he neglects to have it read, or to inquire as to its contents. This well settled rule is based upon the sufficient reason that in such cases ignorance of the contents of instruments is attributable to the party's own negligence. But the rule is otherwise where the execution of an instrument is obtained by a misrepresentation of its contents; where the party signed a paper he did not know he was signing, and did not really intend to sign. It is immaterial, in the latter aspect of the case, that the party signing had an opportunity to read the paper, for he may have been prevented from doing so by the very fact that he trusted to the truth of the representation made by the other party with whom he was dealing.

—A knife that has been used for cutting onions should at once be plunged two or three times into the earth to free it from the unpleasant smell.



## The Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

The Judges of the Superior Court will occupy positions on the bench as follows: Judge Edward N. Willard will occupy the seat beside Judge Charles E. Rice, the President Judge, and will be next to him in the matter of seniority. The other Judges will rank in this order: Judge John J. Wickham, Judge James A. Beaver, Judge Howard J. Reeder, Judge George B. Orlady, Judge Peter P. Smith. The salaries of the respective Judges will be \$7,500 per annum.

A synopsis of the law creating the court may be of interest. The form of taking an appeal to the Superior Court is similar to that required in taking appeals in cases in equity, or from the Orphans' Court to the Supreme Court. The appeals, bonds, etc., are filed in the Lower Court, a certificate of Prothonotary or clerk is sent to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court setting forth that the appeal has been perfect below. So far as practicable appeals will be heard in the order of time in which they are taken, and as speedily as a due regard for the convenience of the parties and the Court will allow.

When sitting in Harrisburg the Superior Court will use the room of the Supreme Court. The new court is required to sit at least once a year in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Williamsport or Scranton at such times as shall be fixed by order of the Court. They may sit at other points if the Court deem it necessary for the transaction of business.

## Worn off Silver Coins are Passable.

A decision has been given by the Supreme Court of the United States that there was no legal provision against the passage of silver coins which were abraded only by circulation, and that they were a legal tender as long as they bore the semblance of the coin. The Court sustains the New Jersey Supreme Court in this ruling. The case was one growing out of a railroad conductor's refusal to accept a worn silver coin tendered by a passenger in payment of fare.



# MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.	SUN rises h. m.	SUN sets h. m.	O cyle
Monday	1 <i>St. David</i>	11	5 22	23	10 42	♂♂ $\nearrow$ h rises 12 24	126	25 5	35 17	
Tuesday	2 <i>Shrove Tues.</i>	12	6 0	21	11 32	Sirius south 7 56	126	24 5	36 18	
Wednesday	3 <i>Ash Wednes.</i>	1	sets	16	12 8	♂♂ stationary	126	23 5	37 19	
Thursday	4 <i>Adrian</i>	2	7 19	11	12 50	♂♂ in Perihelion	126	21 5	39 20	
Friday	5 <i>Frederick</i>	3	8 22	23	1 30	♂ south 11 29	126	20 5	40 21	
Saturday	6 <i>Fridolin</i>	4	9 24	6	2 12	♂ south 6 31	116	19 5	41 22	

## 10] *Invocavit.*

Matth. 4.

Days' length 11 hours 26 min.

Sunday	7 <i>Perpetua</i>	4	10 26	18	2 55	♂♂ $\square$ $\Psi$ $\odot$	116	17 5	43 23	
Monday	8 <i>Philemon</i>	5	11 26	1	3 39	♂ in apo. ♀ sets 9 47	116	16 5	44 24	
Tuesday	9 <i>Prudence</i>	6	morn.	14	4 27	♂ stationary	116	15 5	45 25	
Wednesday	10 <i>Emberday</i>	6	12 32	28	5 16	Castor south 8 14	106	13 5	47 26	
Thursday	11 <i>Ernestus</i>	7	1 22	12	6 8	♂♂ 11. ♂ $\Psi$ $\nearrow$ ♂♂	106	12 5	48 27	
Friday	12 <i>Gregory</i>	8	1 52	26	7 1	♂ south 10 58	106	11 5	49 28	
Saturday	13 <i>Emma</i>	9	2 48	10	7 54	♂ south 6 17	106	10 5	50 M	

## 11] *Reminiscere.*

Matth 15.

Days' length 11 hours 44 min.

Sunday	14 <i>Zachariah</i>	9	3 32	24	8 47	Rigel sets 10 48	96	8 5	52 2	
Monday	15 <i>Christopher</i>	10	4 12	9	9 58	♂ rises 11 29 in ♂	96	7 5	53 3	
Tuesday	16 <i>Cyprianus</i>	11	4 45	22	10 28	♂♂ Spica sets 8 10	96	5 5	55 4	
Wednesday	17 <i>St. Patrick</i>	12	5 18	8	11 17	♀ sets 9 47	86	4 5	56 5	
Thursday	18 <i>Anselmus</i>	1	rises	22	morn.	♂♂ 18. Wega rises 9 53	86	3 6	57 6	
Friday	19 <i>Josephus</i>	1	7 36	7	12 49	♂ south 10 28	86	1 6	59 7	
Saturday	20 <i>Matrona</i>	2	8 54	21	1 43	♂♂ Spring com. day & night equal	76	0 6	0 8	

## 12] *Oculi.*

Luke 11.

Days' length 12 hours 2 min.

Sunday	21 <i>Benedictus</i>	3	10 14	4	2 41	♂ in per. ♀ gr. brilliancy	75	5 9 6	1 9	
Monday	22 <i>Pauline</i>	4	11 30	17	3 44	♂♂ $\nearrow$ h rises 10 59	75	5 7 6	3 10	
Tuesday	23 <i>Eberhard</i>	4	morn.	0	4 46	♂ sets 1 26	75	5 6 6	4 11	
Wednesday	24 <i>Gabriel</i>	5	12 28	13	5 55	♂ Pollux so. 7 27	65	5 5 6	5 12	
Thursday	25 <i>Ann. V. M.</i>	6	1 24	25	6 53	♂ 25.7* sets 10 52	65	5 3 6	7 13	
Friday	26 <i>Emanuel</i>	7	2 13	7	7 48	♀ gr. Hel. lat. north	65	5 2 6	8 14	
Saturday	27 <i>Gustavus</i>	8	2 54	19	8 37	♂ Andromeda sets 7 42	55	5 1 6	9 15	

## 13] *Laetare.*

John 8.

Days' length 12 hours 22 min.

Sunday	28 <i>Gideon</i>	9	3 24	1	9 23	♀ sets 9 37 in ♂	55	4 9 6	11 16	
Monday	29 <i>Eustatius</i>	10	3 52	13	10 6	♂ south 9 45	55	4 8 6	12 17	
Tuesday	30 <i>Guido</i>	11	4 42	25	10 48	♂ rises 10 27	45	4 7 6	13 18	
Wednesday	31 <i>Detlaus</i>	12	5 21	7	11 28	♂ sets 1 5	45	4 4 6	15 19	



# March has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 3d, at 6 o'clock 56 min. in the morning; stormy.

First quarter the 11th, at 10 o'clock 28 min. in the forenoon; cold.

Full moon the 18th, at 4 o'clock 27 min. in the afternoon; mild.

Last quarter the 25th, at 6 o'clock 59 min. in the morning; windy.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d cold. 3d, 4th, 5th stormy, snow. 6th, 7th pleasant. 8th, 9th changeable. 10th, 11th, 12th cold. 13th, 14th rain. 15th, 16th, 17th stormy. 18th, 19th, 20th mild. 21st, 22d warm. 23d, 24th, 25th stormy. 26th, 27th, 28th cloudy. 29th, 30th, 31st cold.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1 Warran	1 Luzerne	1
Armstrong	1 Montgomery	1 Lebanon	8
Schuylkill	1 Beaver	1 Union	8
Lancaster	1 Cambria	1 Blair	8
Delaware	1 Putter	1 Dauphin	15
Allegheny	1 Indiana	1 Pike	15
Butler	1 Wayne	1 Berks	15
Fayette	1 Mercer	1 Fulton	15

## Weather Probabilities.

Watch the sky for what are called "mare's tails." These appearing after clear weather show the track of the wind in the sky. A rosy sunset predicts fair weather. A red sky in the morning foretells bad weather. A gray sky in the morning means fine weather. If the first streaks of light dawn are seen above a bank of clouds, look out for wind; if they are close to or on the horizon, the weather will be fair. In general, soft, delicate colors in the sky, with indefinite forms of clouds, mean fair weather; gaudy, unusual colors, and hard-edged clouds mean rain, and probably wind.

A dark, gloomy, blue sky is windy; but a bright, light blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally the softer the clouds look the less wind (but perhaps more rain) may be expected; and the hardly, more "greasy," rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove.

A bright yellow sky at sunset presage wind; a pale yellow, wet; orange or copper-colored, wind and rain.

These are some of the most important points about the weather which have been set down in the books by old and experienced sailormen.

—Tops of worn out boots or shoes make excellent iron-holders.



## The Future of Horses.



One hundred and fifty patents have been issued to flying machine inventors, and hundreds of patents to inventors of horseless carriages for the roads, to be propelled by electricity, by steam, by gas or gasoline, hot air, springs and perpetual motion, but none of these patent claptrops are practical. The only use thus far is for the papers to frighten farmers into selling their horses before the horseless age comes. The city horse dealers have worked that racket so strong that they have bought thousands of horses of the frightened farmers for less than it cost to raise them, and shipped them east and to Europe at two to four times the price, and it is now beginning to dawn upon the farmers that the supply of good horses is exhausted, and that prices are advancing in all the city markets, and that those who kept their courage and had faith in good horses until the scare was over, are already finding eager buyers at good prices for all the good draft and coach horses they have; and now prices are not so much of a consideration as to find the good horses. These no horseless nonsense can ever affect. We must use them in the cities to draw the heavy loads and handsome vehicles. We must use them on the farm to plow and plant and reap. Farmers who have been frightened off from breeding good horses now find they have lost three years of valuable time, and will now start in at the bottom with the best mares gone, and but few good stallions to re-establish our once proud and profitable horse-breeding industry.

There are many of our country banks who report that up to 1893 they paid out more money for horses than for all other stock, and farmers should prepare at once to regain the breeding of high-class horses as the most important interest of American agriculture.

—Attention is called to a practice of the Swedes of placing turnips in comparatively warm cellars in the fall of the year. These send out sprouts, which, when cooked, are equal to the best of asparagus.



# APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	R. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Thursday	1 Theodora	1	sets	19 12	9	 1. $\delta\delta$ $\odot$ Superior	45	44	16	20
Friday	2 Theodosia	1	7 17	2 12	40	 $\delta\delta$ $\odot$ Aldebaran sets 10 23	45	43	17	21
Saturday	3 Ferdinand	2	8 20	16 1	15	$\gamma$ south 9 24	35	41	19	22

## 14] Judica.

John 8.


Days' length 12 hours 40 min.

Sunday	4 Ambrosius	3	9 18	28 2	0	$\gamma$ in apo. $\gamma$ rises 10 10	35	40	6	20 23
Monday	5 Maximus	3	10 20	11 2	45	$\delta\delta$ $\odot$ $\gamma$ sets 9 17	35	39	6	21 24
Tuesday	6 Egesippus	4	11 14	25 3	25	$\odot$ station-ary Procyon 6 31	25	38	6	22 25
Wednesd	7 Aaron	5	morn.	9 4	1	$\delta\psi$ $\odot$ $\gamma$ in $\odot$ 7* sets 10 3	25	37	6	23 26
Thursday	8 Dyonisius	5	12 13	23 4	53	$\delta\delta$ Geminorum	25	35	6	24 27
Friday	9 Prochorus	6	12 43	7 5	45	$\gamma$ sets 12 48	25	34	6	25 28
Saturday	10 Daniel	7	1 30	21 6	36	 10. $\gamma$ so. 8 55	15	33	6	27 29

## 15] Palm Sunday.

Matth. 21.




Days' length 12 hours 56 min.

Sunday	11 Julius	8	2 10	6 7	26	Antares rises 10 37	15	32	6	28 30
Monday	12 Eustachius	8	2 41	20 8	15	$\gamma$ Perihelion $\gamma$ rises 9 32	15	30	6	30 31
Tuesday	13 Justinus	9	3 6	1 9	4	$\gamma$ $\odot$ $\gamma$ south 2 3	15	29	6	31 A
Wednesd	14 Tyburtius	10	3 38	15 9	53	$\gamma$ sets 8 36	5	28	6	32 2
Thursday	15 Maundy Th.	11	3 58	1 10	43	Spica south 11 42	5	27	6	33 3
Friday	16 Good Friday	12	4 21	15 11	37	$\gamma$ gr. Hel. lat. n.	5	25	6	35 4
Saturday	17 Rudolph	1	rises	29	morn.	 17. $\gamma$ in per. $\delta\delta$ $\odot$	05	21	6	36 5

## 16] Easter.

Mark 16.

Days' length 13 hours 14 min.

Sunday	18 Easter Sun.	1	8 54	12 12	34	$\gamma$ sets 12 40	15	23	6	37 6
Monday	19 Easter Mon.	2	10 21	25 1	39	$\delta\psi$ $\odot$ $\delta\psi$ $\gamma$ ris. 9 4	15	22	6	38 7
Tuesday	20 Sulpitius	3	11 28	12 2	44	$\gamma$ south 8 14	15	21	6	39 8
Wednesd	21 Adolarius	3	morn.	25 3	42	$\odot$ enters 	25	20	6	40 9
Thursday	22 Cajus	4	12 22	3 4	42	$\gamma$ gr. Hel. lat. no. $\odot$	25	19	6	41 10
Friday	23 St. George	5	1 5	15 5	40	 2 $\gamma$ Sirius sets 9 36	25	18	6	42 11
Saturday	24 Albert	6	1 39	27 6	34	 Regulus south 7 52	25	16	6	44 12

## 17] 1st Sunday after Easter.

John 20.

Days' length 13 hours 32 min.

Sunday	25 Mark Evan.	7	2 8	9 7	22	Wega south 7 8	25	14	6	46 13
Monday	26 Cletus	8	2 32	20 8	6	$\gamma$ station-ary $\gamma$ rises 8 39	25	13	6	47 14
Tuesday	27 Anastasius	9	2 54	2 8	47	Orion sets 9 54	25	12	6	48 15
Wednesd	28 Vitalis	10	3 14	15 9	40	$\gamma$ gr. dist. east $\gamma$ sets 7 40	35	11	6	49 16
Thursday	29 Sybilla	11	3 33	27 10	39	$\gamma$ sets 12 18 $\delta\delta$ $\odot$ Inferior	35	10	6	50 17
Friday	30 Eutropius	12	4 0	11 11	13	Arcturus so. 11 41	35	9	6	51 18

VENUS is on the 28th in Inferior Conjunction with the Sun, and passes from Evening to Morning Star.



# April has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 1st, at 11 o'clock 23 min. in the evening; frosty.

First quarter the 10th, at 3 o'clock 26 min. in the morning; stormy.

Full moon the 17th, at 1 o'clock 25 min. in the morning; cold.

Last quarter the 25d, at 4 o'clock 47 min. in the afternoon; pleasant.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d frosty. 4th, 5th pleasant. 6th, 7th cloudy. 8th, 9th, 10th stormy. 11th, 12th pleasant. 13th, 14th, 15th showers, 16th, 17th, 18th clear, cold. 19th, 20th mild. 21st, 22d rain. 23d, 24th, 25th pleasant. 26th, 27th, 28th warm. 29th, 30th clear.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	5 Clarion	12 Bedford	19
Greene	5 Susquehanna	12 Adams	19
Philadelphia	5 Lehigh	12 Lackawanna	19
Tioga	5 Wyoming	12 Centre	26
Carbon	12 Northampton	12 Venango	26
Huntingdon	12 York	12 Juniata	26
Cumberland	12 Mifflin	12 Franklin	26
Perry	12 Lancaster	12 Chester	26

## Roadside Tree Planting.

We call attention to the provisions of the law for the encouragement of tree planting along the highways of Pennsylvania. Every taxpayer may receive an abatement on his road tax to the extent of one-fourth of the whole amount by planting and maintaining trees. If so planted must be of suitable size and set out the year previous to the one in which the abatement is asked for, and they must be living and well protected from the ravages of animals at the time the allowance is asked for. One dollar for every four trees is the abatement allowed by law. Suitable penalties are also provided for the injury or destruction of such trees. The farmers of Pennsylvania have neglected to avail themselves of the privilege hitherto, but for the benefit of humanity and the animal creation, as well as for the sake of increased value to their own property, they ought to lose no time in providing shade along public roads.

—A warm bath with an ounce of sea salt is almost as restful as a nap. Paddle in the water until it cools, dry with a rough towel, put on fresh stockings, make a change of shoes, and the person who was "ready to drop" will then be ready to stand up.



## Tobacco Consumption.

When the anti-tobaccoist looks at the statistics he, or often she, finds the weed in such extensive and almost universal use in some way or another that the work of reformation is a huge and impossible one. It would be as idle to dam Niagara with cobwebs as stop the quid and cigar. The revenue from tobacco alone in 1894 was \$28,617,898 62. The people of this land burned, chewed and snuffed 344,000,000 pounds of tobacco last year — an average of five pounds for every man, woman and child of our population.

The production of snuff in this country during 1894 amounted to 11,627,092 pounds, which represents some quadrillions of pinches. In the reduced revenue from tobacco, the decrease was actually less from snuff than from tobacco; there was an increase in the revenue from cigarettes. The increase in cigarettes was about 125 per cent. The actual revenue received from the various varieties of tobacco was as follows: Chewing and smoking, \$14,127,108.31; snuff, \$697,625.52; cigars and cheroots, \$12,200,752.30; cigarettes, \$1,502,412.49. The figures must horrify those who regard the tobacco habit as almost as bad as the rum habit.

The actual number of cigars, etc., is as follows: Cigars and cheroots, 4,066,917,433; cigarettes, 3,157,101,581—a total of 7,254,619,014. If we estimate the smoker population at 10,000,000, the foregoing quantities allow 725 cigars and cigarettes per capita for the year, leaving out of count the amount of tobacco consumed in pipes and cigarettes rolled by individual smokers. The United States does not figure as a large exporter of cigars. Out of the four billion and nearly sixty-seven million manufactured only 2,247,955 were shipped to other countries. The number of cigars imported was 36 358,690. The trade in cigarettes showed quite contrary conditions. Out of three billion and nearly six hundred million cigarettes made in this country, 401,605,300 were exported—an increase of nearly 5,000,000 over 1893. During 1894 there



# MAY, 5th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. time.
Saturday	1 Philip & Ja.	1	sets	23	11 47	1. Arcturus south 11 34	35	7	6 53	19
18]	2d Sunday after Easter.	John 10. Days' length 13 hours 46 min.								
Sunday	2 Sigismund	2	8 8	7 12	27	1. in apo. Sirius sets 9 4	35	66	54	20
Monday	3 Inv. of Cross	2	9 9	21	1 7	7* sets 7 25	35	56	55	21
Tuesday	4 Florianus	3	10 3	5	1 57	♂ ♀ rises 8	35	46	56	22
Wednesday	5 Godard	4	10 58	19	2 48	♀ rises 4 14	45	36	57	23
Thursday	6 Aggeus	5	11 38	2	3 40	Orion sets 9 20	45	26	58	24
Friday	7 Domicilla	5	morn.	16	4 30	♂ ♀ sets 12 3	45	16	59	25
Saturday	8 Stanislaus	6	12 21	29	5 20	♂ south 74 in 8	45	07	026	
19]	3d Sunday after Easter.	John 16. Days' length 14 hours 2 min.								
Sunday	9 Job	7	12 57	15	6 8	9. Antares south station-ary 1 17	44	59	7 127	
Monday	10 Gordianus	8	1 27	27	6 55	♂ ♀ station-ary 1 17	44	58	7 228	
Tuesday	11 Mamertus	8	1 54	0	7 21	♂ rises 7 31	44	57	7 329	
Wednesday	12 Pancratius	9	2 19	14	8 30	♀ rises 3 46	44	56	7 430	
Thursday	13 Servatius	10	2 45	28	9 20	♂ rises 1 27	44	55	7 5M	
Friday	14 Christianus	11	3 16	11	10 15	Librae south 11 43	44	54	7 6 2	
Saturday	15 Sophia	12	3 46	25	11 14	♂ sets 11 46	44	53	7 7 3	
20]	4th Sunday after Easter.	John 16. Days' length 14 hours 16 min.								
Sunday	16 Peregrinus	1	rises	8	morn.	16. in per. ♀ in 8. 44 52 7 8 4	44	52	7 8 4	
Monday	17 Jodocus	2	9 5	21	12 18	♂ ♀ station-ary 11 41	44	51	7 9 5	
Tuesday	18 Liborius	2	10 6	4	1 24	♂ ♀ Pollux sets 11 41	44	50	7 10 6	
Wednesday	19 Potentia	3	11 0	16	2 29	Algenib sets 11 20	44	49	7 11 7	
Thursday	20 Torpetus	4	11 43	29	3 30	♀ rises 3 31 in 8	44	49	7 11 8	
Friday	21 Prudence	5	morn.	11	4 26	♂ ♀ in inferior Centers 44 48 7 12 9	44	48	7 12 9	
Saturday	22 Helena	5	12 10	23	5 17	♂ in Aphelion 44 47 7 13 10	44	47	7 13 10	
21]	5th Sunday after Easter.	John 16. Days length 14 hours 28 min.								
Sunday	23 Desiderius	6	12 27	5	6 36	23. ♀ sets 12 49	34	46	7 14 11	
Monday	24 Esther	7	12 59	16	7 27	Castor se. 8 43	34	46	7 14 12	
Tuesday	25 Urbanus	8	1 26	28	8 8	♂ ♀ Cancri Aldebaran sets 3 18	34	45	7 15 13	
Wednesday	26 Edward	8	2 46	10	8 49	♂ in Aphelion	34	44	7 16 14	
Thursday	27 Ascension	9	2 22	22	9 31	Regulus sets 12 27	34	43	7 17 15	
Friday	28 William	10	2 52	9	10 16	♂ ♀ ♀ rises 2 57	34	43	7 17 16	
Saturday	29 Maximilian	11	3 46	21	11 4	in apo. Wega south 29	34	42	7 18 17	
22]	6th Sunday after Easter.	John 15. Days' length 14 hours 38 min.								
Sunday	30 Decoration	12	4 0	8	11 53	♂ ♀ se. 11 15	34	41	7 19 18	
Monday	31 Manilius	1	sets	22	12 22	31. ♀ sets 12 19	34	41	7 19 19	

SATURN is on the 18th in Opposition to the Sun, and shines the whole night.



# May has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 1st, at 3 o'clock 46 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

First quarter the 9th, at 4 o'clock 36 min. in the afternoon; pleasant.

Full moon the 16th, at 8 o'clock 54 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 23d, at 4 o'clock 34 min. in the morning; rain.

New moon the 31st, at 7 o'clock 25 min. in the morning; rain.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d changeable. 4th, 5th, 6th clear. 7th, 8th, 9th pleasant. 10th, 11th warm. 12th, 13th cloudy. 14th, 15th, 16th changeable. 17th, 18th rain. 19th, 20th warm. 21st, 22d cloudy. 23d, 24th rain. 25th, 26th cool. 27th, 28th changeable. 29th, 30th warm. 31st rain.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	3 Lawrence	10 Union	17
Bradford	3 Crawford	10 Bucks	17
Schuylkill	3 Westmoreland	10 M'Kean	24
Wayne	3 Jefferson	10 Montour	24
Columbia	3 Washington	10 Snyder	24
Northumberland	3 Clinton	10 Monroe	24
Cameron	3 Clearfield	10 Sullivan	24
Luzerne	10 Somerset	10 Elk	24
Erie	10 Forest	17,	

were imported 3,318,451 cigarettes, about the same figures as in 1893.

It has been safely predicted that the coming man will not drink wine—certainly not to excess. But judging from these statistics he will always be a smoking animal. There is something soothing in a cigar which may be beneficial to the nervous American, especially if he sits down to enjoy it. The cigarette is an abomination and chewing is both a dirty and inconvenient habit. There is something so antique in snuffing—so much of our grandfather's ways in it—that it is tolerable. But there is no use in moralizing. It has come to stay.

## A Little Salt for Fowls.

We do not all remember that salt is very beneficial to poultry. Laying hens especially require it, as it has the properties of increasing the circulation of the juices of the body, thus favoring a greater protein assimilation. A shallow box containing fine salt may be put in their laying houses, where they may have access to it at all times. The fine salt is recommended, because they don't get so much at a time, and too much salt will hurt any flock. You must see after them and avoid excess.



## The Utilization of Wind as a Motive Force.

For many centuries wind has been used in the countries of the old world as a motive power. In some of the low lying lands of Central Europe the lumbering old windmill is still one of the characteristic features of the landscape.

In this country the windmill has of late years been greatly improved and brought extensively into use. It is estimated there are over half a million windmills now running, and the annual increase in sales is estimated to be upward of 50,000. They are mainly used for pumping the domestic water supply; in many of the Western States a farm is scarcely considered to be complete unless it can boast of its windmill pump.



In some cases the mills are put to such work as cutting feed for stock, grinding corn, and the various lighter mechanical work of a farm. The success of the improved windmill in America has encouraged the manufacturers to push the trade in European countries and there is to-day a growing demand in the old world for these very useful and economical machines.

In dry seasons great losses are sustained. This loss is distributed over wide sections of the east, and cannot be said to be confined to any special place. The loss is apt to come any season, and often when we are the least prepared for it. The loss on Long Island last season would have erected windmills on a good part of the whole number of farms, according to a writer in the American Cultivator, who tells that a small garden of ten acres can yield a market gardener a good living if it is kept in a high state of cultivation.

A windmill to irrigate such land, with all the necessary material for utilizing the water, need not cost more than \$500. In one season the crops will more than pay for this cost. Several years ago a dry spell swept over Long Island and eastern Jersey, almost ruining the market gardener's crops. Only a few had their land irrigated by windmills. The prices for all farm crops went up amazingly in price, and the few who could raise their crops made 60 per cent. more than usual. In short, they



# JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast rises. m h m	SUN sets h m	SUN sets h m	Day
Tuesday	1 Nicodemus	2	4 49	 11	1	0 $\delta$ $\Psi$ Spica so. 8 40	24	40	7 20	20
Wednesday	2 Marcellus	2	9 36	 24	1	40 $\delta$ stationary	24	40	7 20	21
Thursday	3 Erasmus	3	10 14	 14	2	27 $\delta$ rises 2 42	24	39	7 21	22
Friday	4 Darius	4	10 48	 28	3	17 $\delta$ greatest brilliancy $\Psi$ in $\delta$	24	39	7 21	23
Saturday	5 Bonifacius	5	11 16	 13	4	5 $\delta$ $\delta$ sets 11 2	24	39	7 21	24
23! Whitsuntide. John 14. Days' length 14 hours 44 min.										
Sunday	6 Whitsunday	5	11 42	 27	4	51 $\delta$ south 10 34	24	38	7 22	25
Monday	7 Whitmonday	6	morn.	 11	5	37 $\delta$ $\Psi$ $\Psi$ sets 11 54	14	38	7 22	26
Tuesday	8 Medardus	7	12 18	 25	6	23 $\delta$ 8. Procyon sets 8 45	14	37	7 23	27
Wednesday	9 Emberday	8	1 46	 8	7	10 $\delta$ rises 2 32	14	37	7 23	28
Thursday	10 Flavius	9	1 12	 22	8	1 $\delta$ $\Psi$ $\Psi$ Castor sets 10 16	14	37	7 23	29
Friday	11 Barnabas	10	1 42	 4	8	56 $\delta$ sets 10 48	14	36	7 24	30
Saturday	12 Basilides	11	2 16	 17	9	57 $\delta$ $\Psi$ $\delta$ $\Psi$ 7* rises 2 31	04	36	7 24	31
24! Trinity Sunday. John 3. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.										
Sunday	13 Tobias	12	2 59	 29	1	$\delta$ in per. $\delta$ so. 10 5	4	36	7 24	J.
Monday	14 Heliseus	1	rises	 14	morn.	 14. $\delta$ sets 11 28	4	35	7 25	2
Tuesday	15 Vitus	1	8 49	 25	12	59 $\delta$ sr. dist. west $\delta$ rises 3 35	4	35	7 25	3
Wednesday	16 Rolandus	2	9 33	 7	1	47 $\delta$ gr. Hel. lat. south	04	35	7 25	4
Thursday	17 Cor. Christi	3	10 10	 19	2	40 $\delta$ in $\delta$ $\delta$ rises 2 20	14	35	7 25	5
Friday	18 Arnolphus	3	10 28	 1	3	36 $\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ sets 10 30	14	35	7 25	6
Saturday	19 Gervasius	4	11 6	 13	4	31 Antares so. 10 28	14	35	7 25	7
25! 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 52 min.										
Sunday	20 Silverius	5	11 28	 25	5	24 $\delta$ en-tern. Summer com. Longest Day	14	34	7 26	8
Monday	21 Raphael	5	11 49	 7	6	5 $\delta$ 21. $\delta$ sets 11 2	14	35	7 25	9
Tuesday	22 Achatius	6	morn.	 19	6	46 $\delta$ Arcturus south 8 3	24	35	7 25	10
Wednesday	23 Agrippina	7	12 10	 1	7	29 $\delta$ south 9 23	24	35	7 25	11
Thursday	24 John, Bapt.	8	12 35	 13	8	13 Andromeda sets 10	24	35	7 25	12
Friday	25 Elogius	9	1 3	 26	8	59 $\delta$ in apo. $\delta$ in Aphelion	24	35	7 25	13
Saturday	26 Jeremiah	10	1 37	 9	9	48 $\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ rises 2 6	34	35	7 25	14
26! 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.										
Sunday	27 7 Sleepers	11	2 2	 23	10	39 $\delta$ sets 10 10	34	35	7 25	15
Monday	28 Leo	12	2 34	 7	11	31 $\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ $\Psi$ $\Psi$	34	35	7 25	16
Tuesday	29 St. Peter	1	sets	 23	12	7 $\delta$ 29. $\delta$ $\delta$ $\Psi$	34	36	7 24	17
Wednesday	30 Lucina	1	8 16	 7	12	43 $\delta$ sets 10 31	34	36	7 24	18



# June has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 8th, at 2 o'clock 2 min. in the morning; cool, rain.

Full moon the 14th, at 4 o'clock 1 min. in the afternoon; pleasant.

Last quarter the 21st, at 6 o'clock 23 min. in the evening; rain.

New moon the 29th, at 9 o'clock 55 min. in the evening; pleasant.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d pleasant. 4th, 5th, 6th clear. 7th changeable. 8th, 9th cool, rain. 10th, 11th clear, cold. 12th, 13th, 14th pleasant. 15th, 16th, 17th warm. 18th, 19th thundergust. 20th changeable. 21st, 22d rain. 23d, 24th, 25th warm. 26th, 27th, 28th pleasant. 29th, 30th warm.

## SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg

### Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	7 Lycoming	7 Potter	14
Warren	7 Indiana	7 Northampton	14
Armstrong	7 Lehigh	7 Carbon	14
Delaware	7 Montgomery	7 Fulton	15
Fayette	7 Cambria	7 Greene	21
Allegheny	7 Lebanon	7 Berks	21
Beaver	7 Pike	7 Blair	21
Butler	7 Mercer	7 Lackawanna	23
Luzerne	7 Dauphin	14	

made enough to pay for their windmills several times over. It is not a good plan to mortgage the farm for anything, but if there is any one thing that will be sure to bring in the money to pay off the mortgage and interest it is a good windmill and a perfect irrigation system.

## How to Walk Upstairs.

"There are but very few persons who know how to walk upstairs properly," says a well known physician. "Usually a person will tread on the ball of his foot in taking each step, springing himself up to the next step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. You should, in walking or climbing stairs, seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible. In walking upstairs your feet should be placed squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then the work should be performed slowly and deliberately. In this way there is no strain upon any particular muscle, but each one is doing its duty in a natural manner. The man who goes upstairs with a springing step you may be sure is no philosopher, or, at least, his reasoning has not been directed to that subject."



## Information You May Need.

The French Minister of Public Works, under expert advice, recently prepared a series of rules to be observed in cases of shock from electric wires. They are as follows:

The victim is to be, first of all, taken into an airy place; three or four persons should be taken there to assist and no one else allowed to enter. The clothing is to be loosened and efforts made to re-establish respiration and circulation as soon as possible. To re-establish respiration recourse can be had to the following two methods, viz.; drawing of the tongue and artificial respiration. In the former case the mouth of the victim is opened with the fingers, or, if there be resistance, with a piece of wood, the handle of a knife, spoon or fork or end of a walking stick. The front part of the tongue should then be taken between the thumb and index finger of the right hand, bare or covered with, say, a pocket handkerchief to prevent slipping. The tongue is then strongly pulled and allowed to relax, in rhythmical imitation of respiration, at least twenty times a minute. These movements must be continued without a break for half an hour or more. For artificial respiration the subject should be laid upon his back, the shoulders slightly raised, the mouth open and the tongue free. The arms are taken at the height of the elbows, supporting them strongly on the walls of the chest, next bringing them above the head, describing the arc of a circle. These movements are to be continued at least twenty times a minute until the re-establishment of a natural respiration. It is suitable to commence with the movement of the tongue as described, simultaneously, if possible, with the adopting of artificial respiration. At the same time it is desirable to try and restore circulation by rubbing the surface of the body, by heating the body with the hands or with wet towels, throwing cold water on the subject from time to time and applying ammonia or vinegar to the nose.

—Wood ashes very finely sifted are good for scouring knives and tinware.

# JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w.	Moon R. & S.			Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
		h	h	m								
Thursday	1 Theobald	2	8	48		22	1 14	in Aphelion  in $\delta$	3 4	36 7	24 19	
Friday	2 Visit. V. M.	3	9	22		7	2 3	Wega south 11 49	4 4	36 7	24 20	
Saturday	3 Cornelius	3	9	48		22	2 50	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ sets 9 54	4 4	37 7	23 21	

27] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 46 min.

Sunday	4 Independence	4	10	12		7	3 35	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ in $\delta$ 2 $\delta$ sets 10 17	4 4	37 7	23 22	
Monday	5 Demetrius	5	10	41		22	4 21	$\delta$ rises 1 56	4 4	37 7	23 23	
Tuesday	6 John Huss	6	11	10		5	5 7	$\delta$ south 8 30	4 4	38 7	22 24	
Wednesday	7 Edelburga	7	11	34		18	5 55	7. $\delta$ gr. dis. west	4 4	38 7	22 25	
Thursday	8 Aquilla	8	morn.			2	6 47	Orion rises 4 11	5 4	39 7	21 26	
Friday	9 Zeno	9	12	44		15	7 43	$\delta$ in Perihelion	5 4	39 7	21 27	
Saturday	10 Israel	10	1	30		27	8 44	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ sets 9 38	5 4	40 7	20 28	

28] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 40 min.

Sunday	11 Pius	11	2	2		10	9 48	in per. Dog Days com.	5 4	40 7	20 29	
Monday	12 Henry	12	3	10		22	10 52	$\delta$ rises 1 53	5 4	41 7	19 30	
Tuesday	13 Margaret	1	rises		4 morn.		13. 2	sets 9 44	5 4	41 7	19 J.	
Wednesday	14 Bonavent	1	7	55		16	12 52	$\delta$ in $\delta$ h so. 7 58	5 4	42 7	18 2	
Thursday	15 Apostles' day	2	8	37		28	1 44	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ Superior	6 4	43 7	17 3	
Friday	16 Hilary	3	9	8		10	2 32	$\delta$ sets 9 23	6 4	43 7	17 4	
Saturday	17 Alexius	3	9	28		22	3 17	$\delta$ gr. Hel. lat. south	6 4	44 7	16 5	

29] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 30 min.

Sunday	18 Maternus	4	9	49		3	4 0	Altair south 11 52	6 4	45 7	15 6	
Monday	19 Ruffina	5	10	15		15	4 42	$\delta$ gr. Hel. lat. north	6 4	46 7	14 7	
Tuesday	20 Elias	5	10	38		27	5 24	2 sets 9 22	6 4	46 7	14 8	
Wednesday	21 Praxedes	6	11	5		8	6 8	Antares south 8 22	6 4	47 7	13 9	
Thursday	22 Mary Magd.	7	11	35		21	6 54	21. $\delta$ south 7 30	6 4	48 7	12 10	
Friday	23 Apollinaris	7	morn.			5	7 42	enters	6 4	49 7	11 11	
Saturday	24 Christiana	8	12	0		18	8 32	in apo. $\delta$ sets 9 3	6 4	50 7	10 12	

30] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 20 min.

Sunday	25 St. James	9	12	20		4	9 24	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ ris. 1 46	6 4	50 7	10 13	
Monday	26 St. Anne	10	12	52		16	10 16	$\delta$ sets 12 11	6 4	51 7	9 14	
Tuesday	27 Martha	11	1	50		0	11 8	2 sets 8 57	6 4	52 7	8 15	
Wednesday	28 Pantaleon	11	2	49		15	11 58	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ h station'y	6 4	53 7	7 16	
Thursday	29 Beatrix	12	sets			1	12 48	29. 7*ris. in $\delta$	6 4	54 7	6 17	
Friday	30 Abdon	1	7	52		16	1 20	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\delta$ Alger. b south 2 35	6 4	55 7	5 18	
Saturday	31 Germanus	2	8	16		2	1 49	Spica sets 10 2	6 4	56 7	4 19	



# July has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 7th, at 8 o'clock 32 min. in the forenoon; rain.

Full moon the 13th, at 11 o'clock 52 min. in the evening; pleasant.

Last quarter the 21st, at 10 o'clock 8 min. in the forenoon; rain.

New moon the 29th, at 10 o'clock 57 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d clear. 3d, 4th warm. 5th, 6th changeable. 7th, 8th, 9th thundergust. 10th, 11th pleasant. 12th, 13th pleasant. 14th, 15th, 16th clear. 17th, 18th, 19th warm. 20th, 21st rain. 22d, 23d, 24th cloudy. 25th, 26th, thundergust. 27th, 28th cool. 29th, 30th, 31st changeable.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny  
Schuylkill

Philadelphia  
6

## The Cultivation of the Sunflower.

It is predicted that before many years the sunflower will come into general cultivation in this country. As a plant it has no superior for vigor, rapid growth and prolific yield of seed, leaves and stalks, all of which can be utilized. The seeds are especially good as feed for fowls, and when mixed with grains they are relished by all farm animals. Fifty bushels of seeds to the acre is a fair yield, and this will produce fifty gallons of oil worth \$1 a gallon. In China a valuable fibre, used in silk weaving, is obtained from the stalks, and they are of service as fuel and a source of potash.—The Orientals mix their tobacco with cured sunflower leaves, which are also rich in honey and wax. The sunflower grows riotously in the United States, and stands all extremes of weather well. Plainly, it is one of nature's great gifts, but as yet unappreciated. It is simply an occasional ornament of a country garden and little thought of. Now we persistently put in a certain amount of oats in this country and even a trial is being made with winter oats. Why does not some one try sunflower cultivation? There is nothing like judicious experiment.

—Tincture of grindelia is said to be an excellent cure for ivy poison. Dilute it with about three parts of water and bathe the effected parts. It should be applied as soon as the irritation is felt and before the characteristic pustules appear.



## Wide Tires for Wheeled Vehicles.

The narrow tires in common use on farm wagons are very injurious to the surface of the country roads, either cutting it into deep ruts, or grinding it into dust as the weather varies. The width of the tire should increase with the weight of the load; for whatever injures the road surface increases the draft by this very act. Long, practical experience has caused city vehicles to have wide tires, for use on the roads around the farm and across the fields is shown by the experiments at the Ohio State University in which the draft of the narrow tires averaged nearly double that of the wide tires. The traction pull was measured by strong coiled spring with an indicator scale, similar to a spring balance. This dynamometer was placed between the double-tree and the tongue bolt of an ordinary farm wagon loaded to nearly five thousand pounds.

The draft with three-inch tires on a dry, hard earth road was 254 pounds, on a meadow 468 pounds, while on freshly plowed land it was 771 pounds. With a two-inch tire these figures were nearly doubled on the softer ground. For every one thousand pounds of his live weight, a horse can draw 150 pounds, so that on soft ground the above load was too heavy for the average span of horses, though the great saving effected by wide tires was apparent. The usual width of the tires on the farm wagon is well adapted to driving with little or no load, over a good road; but with a heavy load the road surface is badly cut up, especially in wet weather. For heavy hauling on the road or farm, an extra set of wide tired wheels can now be bought at a low price, or removable wide tires can be used.

—It is a mistake to have a half dozen branches to the grape vine where there should be but one. The one should give fine, large berries, and bunches which would weigh just as much as the fruit on the half dozen shoots which usually adorn the old vine. Try pruning freely.

# AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Parti- culars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	Day.
31] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days length 14 hours 6 min.										
Sunday	1 Lammas Day	2	8 44	♂ 15	2 19	♂ 24) ♂ 5) ♂ sets 8 43	6 4	5 7 7	3 20	
Monday	2 Stephen	3	9 5	♂ 0	3 5	♂ stationary	6 4	5 8 7	2 21	
Tuesday	3 Augustus	4	9 35	♂ 14	3 53	♀ rises 1 47	6 4	5 9 7	1 22	
Wednesd	4 Dominic	5	10 2	♂ 28	4 43	♂ Altair south 10 47	6 5	0 7 0	23	
Thursday	5 Oswald	5	10 41	♂ 11	5 37	♂ 5. Orion rises 2 20	6 5	1 6 5	24	
Friday	6 Tr. of Christ	6	11 24	♂ 24	6 35	♂ 5) ♂ 11) ♀ rises 11 47	6 5	2 6 5	25	
Saturday	7 Donatus	7	morn.	♂ 7	7 36	♂ in per. ♀ sets 8 17	6 5	3 6 5	26	
32] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 13 hours 52 min.										
Sunday	8 Emilius	8	0 4	♂ 19	8 39	♂ sets 8 23	5 5	4 6 5	27	
Monday	9 Ericus	9	1 39	♂ 1	9 40	♂ Markab south 1 48	5 5	5 6 5	28	
Tuesday	10 St. Lawrence	10	2 40	♂ 13	10 39	♀ rises 1 51	5 5	6 6 5	29	
Wednesd	11 Titus	11	3 48	♂ 25	11 33	♂ Spica sets 9 18 ♀ in ☾	5 5	7 6 5	30	
Thursday	12 Clara	12	rises	♂ 7	morn.	♂ 12. ♀ in ☾	5 5	8 6 5	31	
Friday	13 Hildebert	1	7 32	♂ 19	12 49	♂ 5) ♀ 11) ♀ rises 11 28	5 5	9 6 5	A.	
Saturday	14 Eusebius	2	7 58	♂ 0	1 53	♀ sets 7 53	4 5	10 6 5	0	
33] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke. 16. Days' length 13 hours 36 min.										
Sunday	15 Ascen. V. M.	2	8 18	♂ 12	2 35	♂ sets 8 8	4 5	12 6 4	8	
Monday	16 Rochus	3	8 43	♂ 25	3 18	♂ ☽ 7* rises 10 28	4 5	13 6 4	7	
Tuesday	17 Bertram	4	9 15	♂ 6	4 2	♂ ☽ 9 rises 1 57	4 5	14 6 4	5	
Wednesd	18 Agapetus	5	9 35	♂ 19	4 47	♂ Sirius rises 3 47	4 5	15 6 4	6	
Thursday	19 Sebaldus	5	10 8	♂ 1	5 34	♂ ☽ sets 10 59	3 5	16 6 4	7	
Friday	20 Bernard	6	10 47	♂ 14	6 24	♂ ☽ 20. ♀ in apogee	3 5	18 6 4	8	
Saturday	21 Rebecca	7	11 36	♂ 27	7 15	♀ sets 7 29	3 5	19 6 4	9	
34] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days length 13 hours 20 min.										
Sunday	22 Philibert	8	morn.	♂ 11	8 6	♂ ☽ Aphelion	3 5	20 6 4	10	
Monday	23 Zacheus	9	12 40	♂ 25	8 53	♂ sets 7 45 ☽ ent. ♀	2 5	21 6 3	11	
Tuesday	24 St. Barthol.	10	1 43	♂ 9	9 49	♂ ☽ 9 sets 2 4	2 5	23 6 3	12	
Wednesd	25 Ludovicus	11	2 39	♂ 21	10 48	♂ ☽ Capella rises 11	2 5	24 6 3	13	
Thursday	26 Samuel	12	3 21	♂ 9	11 26	♂ gr. dust. ♀ rises 7 25	2 5	25 6 3	14	
Friday	27 Gebhard	1	sets	♂ 21	12 10	♂ 27 Dog days en.	1 5	26 6 3	15	
Saturday	28 St. Augustin	1	6 41	♂ 9	12 31	♂ ☽ 24) ♀ sets 7 4	1 5	27 6 3	16	
35] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 13 hours 4 min.										
Sunday	29 St. John beh.	2	7 8	♂ 24	1 9	♂ sets 9 59	1 5	28 6 3	17	
Monday	30 Benjamin	3	7 31	♂ 9	1 49	♂ ☽ 24) ♂ sets 7 34	5 3	30 6 3	18	
Tuesday	31 Paulinus	4	8 3	♂ 24	2 39	♂ Algenib south 1 29	5 3	31 6 2	19	



# August has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 5th, at 1 o'clock 24 min. in the afternoon; rain.

Full moon the 12th, at 9 o'clock 22 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 20th, at 3 o'clock 29 min. in the morning; cool, rain.

New moon the 27th, at 10 o'clock 29 min. in the evening; pleasant, warm.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d warm. 4th, 5th rain. 6th, 7th, 8th pleasant 9th, 10th, 11th warm. 12th, 13th changeable. 14th, 15th, 16th dry. 17th, 18th, 19th changeable. 20th, 21st thundergust. 22d 23d, clear, cool. 24th, 25th, 26th clear, warm. 27th, 28th clear. 29th changeable. 30th, 31st dry.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	2 Wyoming	9 Cumberland	23
Perry	2 Adams	16 Millin	23
Susquehanna	9 Washington	16 Tioga	23
Northampton	9 Lancaster	16 York	23
Chester	9 Centre	23 Westmoreland	30
Clarion	9 Venango	23	

## Who Owns the Side Walks.

Judge Clayton, of Delaware county, in recently charging a jury in a case in which the rights of the sidewalk were the bone of contention, laid down the law in reference to pavements in such a manner as to clear up some of the points as to which there has been much misapprehension. He said: "The owner of real estate also owns the sidewalk in front of his property subject to the rights of pedestrians to use it for traveling back and forward but outside of this he owns the sidewalk as much as any other part of his property. It cannot be used for roller skating or a play ground for the children or other purposes without his consent. If it is, he should first order them to leave, and if they refuse, he may lay hands gently upon them, and if they resist, he may use as much force as necessary to move them but no more."

—One of the most valuable cleansing fluids for men's clothing consists of one pint of deodorized benzine, one-half a drachm of sulphine ether the same of chloroform, one drachm of alcohol and a very little good cologne. If it is used for cleansing coat collars and outside garments, apply with an old piece of soft black silk. For neckties, either dark or light, apply with a piece of white silk.—In washing solid black goods put a tablespoonful in a gallon of warm water.



## What Do Your Cows Pay?

How much are the gross receipts or how much are profits from your herd is a question that you may ask of dairymen and not half of them can tell you because they do not know. Why is it that farmers, of all classes of business men, know the least about their income and expenditures? Go into a large mill and the manager can tell you to a fraction of a cent just what each piece costs to make, yet go on to a farm and the farmer does all his figuring by guess and estimates. Does the wheat drop pay? To answer this you must know what it costs to produce it. Does dairying pay? Well, you must also know what it costs to produce the butter or milk.

It is not a difficult matter to find out the cost of any crop or of keeping or feeding an animal. Take the corn crop for instance. Put down the amount of labor you spend on it, the manure you use, the seed and interest on the land, and you have the total cost. It is an easy matter to figure out what your profit or loss may be. With the cows put down the feed they consume and the labor of caring for them, and credit them with the amount of milk or butter they produce, the calves and the manure. This is easy in theory and practice. But go a step further and keep the account with each cow. The feed and labor side you may have to average, but with a pair of scales you can tell pretty accurately what she brings in. Follow this method for a year, and you will soon have some cows to sell—those that do not pay for their feed and keep.

—Seeding with rye and grass in the fall to let the grain ripen is not advisable as it takes too much fertility from the soil. Sufficient might be seeded to rye to give a supply of early green fodder to help out the hay mow in the spring. Rye hay is almost worthless, so I plan to have but little left after the pastures become strong enough for stock. Winter wheat sown liberally with grass seed is much preferable to rye for fall seeding, as an abundant crop of hay can be secured early the following season without robbing succeeding grass crop.

# SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. Moon w. R. & S. h. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Parti- culars.	SUN fast rises.	SUN h m	SUN sets. h m	☉ h m
Wednesd	1 Egidius	5 8 40		7 3 33	in per Spica sets 7 13	15 32	6 28	20	
Thursday	2 Eliza	5 9 25		20 4 30	$\delta$ $\eta$ $\gamma$ ris. 2 21	0 33	6 27	21	
Friday	3 Mansuetus	6 0 18		3 5 30	3. $\eta$ sets 9 39	1 35	6 25	22	
Saturday	4 Moses	7 11 8		16 6 32	Achernar south 2 40	1 35	6 24	23	

36] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 12 hours 46 min.

Sunday	5 Nathaniel	8 morn.		28 7 33	Sirius rises 2 40	15 37	6 23	24	
Monday	6 Magnus	9 2 29		10 8 31	$\delta$ sets 7 19	25 39	6 21	25	
Tuesday	7 Regina	10 1 49		22 9 25	Rigel rises 11 42 $\eta$ in $\delta$	25 40	6 20	26	
Wednesd	8 Nat. V. M	11 2 53		4 10 15	$\delta$ stationary	25 41	6 19	27	
Thursday	9 Bruno	12 4 7		16 11 12	$\eta$ rises 2 34	35 43	6 17	28	
Friday	10 Pulcheria	1 rises		28 morn.	10. $\eta$ rises 9 14	35 44	6 16	29	
Saturday	11 Protus	1 6 20		9 12 30	$\delta$ gr. Hel. lat. south $\eta$ in $\delta$	35 45	6 15	30	

37] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 12 hours 26 min.

Sunday	12 J. Wickliffe	2 6 44		20 1 12	Algenib so. 12 42	45 47	6 13	31	
Monday	13 Amatus	3 7 8		3 1 56	$\delta$ $\eta$ $\gamma$ sets 6 58	45 48	6 12	32	
Tuesday	14 Elev. Holy +	3 7 56		16 2 41	$\square$ $\Psi$ $\odot$ Altair south 8 13	55 49	6 11	2	
Wednesd	15 Emberday	4 8 6		23 3 27	Arcturus sets 9 43	55 50	6 10	3	
Thursday	16 Euphemia	5 8 43		11 4 16	$\eta$ in apo. $\eta$ rises 2 47	55 51	6 9	4	
Friday	17 Lampertus	5 9 23		21 5 6	$\eta$ sets 8 47	65 52	6 8	5	
Saturday	18 Segfried	6 10 20		5 57	18. $\delta$ $\Psi$ $\odot$ Librae sets 9 6	65 54	6 6	6	

38] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 12 hours 8 min.

Sunday	19 Micta	7 11 14		21 6 45	Formal south 11 1	65 56	6 4	7	
Monday	20 Jonas	8 morn.		5 7 38	$\delta$ sets 6 42	75 57	6 3	8	
Tuesday	21 St. Matthew	8 12 40		19 8 28	7* rises 8 19	16 58	6 2	9	
Wednesd	22 Maurice	9 1 46		3 9 16	$\odot$ onl-ers $\delta$ Autumn co. $\delta$ Day & Night eq	26 06	0 10		
Thursday	23 Hoseas	1 2 40		16 10 3	$\delta$ $\eta$ rises 3	86 15	59	11	
Friday	24 St. John con.	11 3 39		29 10 5	$\eta$ sets 8 23	86 25	58	12	
Saturday	25 Cleophas	12 4 31		11 11 20	$\Psi$ station-ary $\delta$ $\eta$ $\gamma$ $\delta$ $\eta$	86 35	57	13	

39] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 11 hours 52 min.

Sunday	26 Justina	1 sets		23 12 10	26. Antares sets 8 36	95 45	56	14	
Monday	27 Cosmus	2 6 9		2 13 42	$\delta$ $\delta$ $\eta$ $\gamma$ $\delta$ sets 9 3	65 54	15		
Tuesday	28 Wenceslaus	2 6 41		17 1 21	$\eta$ in per. Andromeda south 11 45	96 75	53	16	
Wednesd	29 St. Michael	3 7 26		29 2 24	Sirius rises 1 16	106 85	52	17	
Thursday	30 Jerome	4 8 11		11 3 23	$\eta$ in $\delta$ $\delta$ station-ary	106 105	50	18	

JUPITER is on the 13th in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.



# September has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 3d, at 6 o'clock 13 min. in the evening; rain.

Full moon the 10th, at 9 o'clock 11 min. in the evening; changeable.

Last quarter the 18th, at 9 o'clock 50 min. in the evening; rain.

New moon the 26th, at 8 o'clock 46 min. in the morning; changeable.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d changeable. 3d, 4th, 5th rain. 6th 7th, 8th sultry. 9th, 10th, 11th changeable. 12th, 13th pleasant. 14th, 15th, 16th thundergust. 17th, 18th rain. 19th, 20th, 21st clear, warm. 22d, 23d, 24th cloudy. 25th, 26th, 27th changeable. 28th, 29th stormy. 30th, rain.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Beaver	6 Northumberland	6 Potter	20
Echuylkill	6 Allegheny	6 Delaware	20
Philadelphia	6 Franklin	6 Forest	20
Bedford	6 Erie	6 Montour	20
Cameron	6 Butler	6 Lebanon	20
Indiana	6 Crawford	13 Mercer	20
Juniata	6 Bucks	13 Dauphin	27
Fayette	6 Jefferson	13 Somerset	27
Cambria	6 Clearfield	13 Snyder	27
Armstrong	6 Lawrence	13 Sullivan	27
Lycoming	6 Berks	13 Monroe	27
Bradford	6 Huntingdon	13 Clinton	27
Warren	6 Elk	20 Columbia	27
Lehigh	6 Union	20	27

## The Pension Law.

The pension allowed the widow of a soldier ceases under the law when she marries again. If she has any children by her first marriage she may continue to draw a pension as guardian of her children after her marriage, but in such an event she must surrender her widow's certificate and be appointed guardian of the children. The pension drawn as guardian ceases when the child reaches the age of sixteen years. If the widow continues to draw her pension as a widow after re-marriage she may be proceeded against civilly for the recovery of the money overdrawn, if she has property, and may also be prosecuted criminally.

—A medical journal recommends, as a means of saving the eyes from the effects of continuous use in sewing, type-setting, reading, etc., a habit of looking up from the work, at short intervals; and glancing about the room. This practiced every ten or fifteen minutes, relieves the muscular tension, rests the eyes and makes the blood supply much better.



## The Railway of Life.

When the day of your manhood is dawning  
And the railway of life is in view,  
Be sure that the train you are choosing  
Is the one that will carry you through.

It is easy to find the first station,  
But it's there many obstacles rise  
To prevent you from making the journey  
And winning the coveted prize—

That prize which awaits the young hero,  
Who mindful of those that have failed,  
Pushes, forward, in spite of obstructions  
Or the chances of being derailed.

Indecision and Ease at one window  
Offer tickets to "Never-a-care;"  
Worldly pleasure sings sweet at another  
"Buy of me, and our fortunes we'll share."

Next, Indolence, aroused for a moment,  
Presents, in her leisurely way,  
A schedule of towns where her children  
Are gathering day after day.

Sloth, Slumber and Idleness follow  
With tickets enticingly cheap,  
To a haven untrammelled by duty  
Or bothered with harvests to reap.

These, neighbored by others, awaken  
Grave doubts as to which is the best,  
A jolly good time by the wayside  
Or a struggle for ultimate rest.

"Beware of them all," whispers Wisdom,  
"They are scalpers and cheats every one,  
Whose way-trains will carry you surely  
Among snares that Delusion has spun.

"Once caught in these toils, you can never  
Redeem the lost prestige of youth,  
Or vie in attainment with others  
Whose motto is 'Honor and Truth.'

"The train for your purpose may only  
A few of your fellows secure,  
And the route may be tiresome and dreary  
Compared with the others that lure;

"But when the long journey is ended,  
And the prize you are hoping for gained,  
You can banish all care, and be thankful  
Both body and soul are unstained."

When the day, then, of Manhood is dawning  
And the railway of life is in view,  
Be sure that the train you are choosing  
Is the one that will carry you through.

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	S. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	9 1/2
Friday	1 Remigius	5	9 12	23	4 25	h sets 7 56	10 6	11 5	49 19	19
Saturday	2 C. Columbus	5	10 18	11	5 27	q rises 3 21	11 6	12 5	4 20	20
40] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 11 hours 34 min.										
Sunday	3 Jairus	6	11 31	24	6 25	3. Rigel south 9 57	11 6	13 5	47 2	2
Monday	4 Franciscus	7	morn.	6	7 21	2. Ding 7* rises 7 30	12 6	15 5	45 22	22
Tuesday	5 Placidus	8	12 59	18	8 12	q in Perihelion 8 sets 6 5	12 6	16 5	44 23	23
Wednesd	6 Fides	9	2 13	0	8 59	q in Arcturus sets 8 36	12 6	17 5	43 24	24
Thursday	7 Amelia	10	3 17	12	9 43	q in gr. dist. west 8 rises 5 40	12 6	19 5	41 25	25
Friday	8 Pelagius	11	4 20	24	10 26	q rises 4 33	12 6	20 5	40 26	26
Saturday	9 Dionysius	12	5 32	6	11 18	q rises 3 36	13 6	21 5	39 27	27
41] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 11 hours 14 min.										
Sunday	10 Gereon	1	rises	18	morn.	10. h sets 7 23	13 6	23 5	37 28	28
Monday	11 Burkhard	1	5 38	0	12 36	Regulus rises 10 30	13 6	24 5	36 29	29
Tuesday	12 Veritas	2	6 6	12	1 22	8 sets 6	13 6	25 5	35 30	30
Wednesd	13 Coloman	3	6 53	25	2 9	Orion rises 10 6	14 6	27 5	33 0	0
Thursday	14 Fortunata	4	7 25	8	2 59	q in apo. 2 rises 4 16	14 6	28 5	32 2	2
Friday	15 Hedwig	4	8 21	21	3 49	q in Aphelion 8 gr. Hel. lat. north	14 6	29 5	31 3	3
Saturday	16 Gallus	5	9 5	6	4 40	q rises 3 51	14 6	31 5	29 4	4
42] 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 56 min.										
Sunday	17 Florentina	6	10 6	18	5 30	h sets 6 57	15 6	32 5	28 5	5
Monday	18 St. Luke, ev.	6	11 6	2	6 18	18. Wega sets 1 46	15 6	33 5	27 6	6
Tuesday	19 Ptolomy	7	morn.	16	7 6	q in 8 sets 5 37	15 6	35 5	25 7	7
Wednesd	20 Felicianus	8	12 0	28	7 52	Formal south 9 12	15 6	36 5	24 8	8
Thursday	21 Ursula	9	1 17	14	8 39	2 rises 3 57	15 6	37 5	23 9	9
Friday	22 Cordula	10	2 22	28	9 16	☉ enters 8	15 6	38 5	22 10	10
Saturday	23 Severinus	11	3 31	13	10 6	q in 8 q ris. 4 46	16 6	39 5	21 11	11
43] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9 Days' length 11 hours 33 min										
Sunday	24 Salome	12	4 41	27	11 9	Markab so. 9 6	16 6	41 5	19 12	12
Monday	25 Crispin	1	sets	11	11 48	25 q in 8 south 10	16 6	42 5	18 13	13
Tuesday	26 Amandus	1	5 15	25	12 36	q in per. 8 sets 5 20	16 6	43 5	17 14	14
Wednesd	27 Sabina	2	6 1	8	1 17	q in 8 h sets 6 26	16 6	44 5	16 15	15
Thursday	28 Simon Jud.	3	7 2	23	2 12	7* rises 6 3	16 6	45 5	15 16	16
Friday	29 Zwinglius	4	8 10	6	3 17	2 rises 3 3	16 6	46 5	14 17	17
Saturday	30 Serapion	5	9 10	20	4 19	q rises 4 20	16 6	48 5	12 18	18
44] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 22 min.										
Sunday	31 Reformation	5	10 31	10	5 16	q in 8 Procyon sets 10 45	16 6	49 5	11 19	19



# October has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 3d, at 12 o'clock 31 min. in the morning; frosty.

Full moon the 10th, at 11 o'clock 41 min. in the forenoon; rain.

Last quarter the 18th, at 4 o'clock 8 min. in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 25th, at 6 o'clock 28 min. in the evening; rain.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d rain. 3d, 4th clear, frosty. 5th, 6th, 7th warm. 8th, 9th changeable. 10th, 11th, 12th rain. 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th clear. 18th, 19th pleasant. 20th, 21st cold. 22d, 23d changeable. 24th, 25th, 26th rain. 27th, 28th cold. 29th, 30th, 31st changeable.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	4 M'Kean	4 Carbon	11
Fulton	4 Wayne	4 Lackawanna	18
Luzerne	4 Montgomery	4 York	18
Allegheny	4 Greene	11 Pike	18
Blair	4 Northampton	11 Chester	25

## Indorsing a Check.

A check should be indorsed by writing the name across and not lengthwise, and about an inch below the top. The top of the back is the left hand end of the face. The name should be written precisely as it appears on the face of the check, no matter how you are in the habit of signing your name. If it be erroneously spelled, write it twice, first the wrong way and then the right. If you desire to make the check payable to a certain person, write above your name, "Pay to—or order." If you are going to deposit it in bank, write, above your name, "For deposit."

## A New Jersey Law.

A law which recently went into effect in New Jersey, provides that a bale of hay or straw weighing 200 pounds or over shall not have on it more than ten pounds of wood; a bale weighing less than 200 pounds not more than five pounds of wood; also that the gross weight of hay or straw shall be marked on each bale, and that no person shall put into any bale "any wet or damaged hay or straw, dirt or stones, wood or other material, for the purpose of increasing the weight of any such bale." Any offender is liable to \$250 fine or imprisonment at hard labor for six months or both.




## What it Costs to Administer this Government.

The salary of the President of the United States is \$50,000 per year; the Vice-President, \$8000; Cabinet officers, \$8000; Senators, \$5000 and mileage; Congressmen, \$5000 and mileage; Chief Justice Supreme Court, \$10,500; Associate Justice, \$10,000. The diplomats get good pay: Ministers to Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia, \$17,500; Ministers to Brazil, China, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Japan and Spain, \$12,000; Ministers to Chile, Peru and Central America, \$10,000; Ministers to Argentine Confederation, Hawaiian Islands, Belgium, Haiti, Colombia, Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey and Venezuela, \$7500; Ministers to Switzerland, Denmark, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Portugal, \$5000; Ministers to Liberia, \$4000. The heads of the Government Departments receive: Superintendent of Bureau of Engraving and Printing \$4500; Public Printer, \$4500; Superintendent of Census, \$5000; Superintendent of Navy Observatory, \$5000; Superintendent of the Signal Service, \$4000; Director of Geological surveys, \$6000; Director of Mint, \$4500; Commissioner of General Land Office, \$4000; Commissioner of Pensions, \$3600; Commissioner of Agriculture, \$3000; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$3000; Commissioner of Education, \$3000; Commander of Marine Corps, \$3500; Superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$6000.

The pay of army officers is fixed as follows: General, \$13,500; Lieutenant General, \$11,000; Major General, \$7500; Brigadier General, \$5500; Colonel, \$3500; Lieutenant Colonel, \$3000; Major, \$2500; Captain, mounted, \$2000; Captain, not mounted, \$1800; Regimental Adjutant, \$1800; Regimental Quartermaster, \$1800; First Lieutenant, mounted, \$1600; First Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1500; Second Lieutenant, mounted, \$1500; Second Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1400; Chaplain, \$1500. The navy salaries are: Admiral, \$13,000; Vice-Admiral, \$9000; Rear Admiral, \$6000; Commodore, \$5000; Captain, \$4500; Commander, \$2500; Lieutenant, \$2400; Master, \$1800; Ensign, \$1200; midshipman, \$1000; cadet midship-

# NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. Moon			Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	SUN
		w.	R.	S.							
		h	h	m				m	h	m	
Monday	1 <i>All Saints</i>	6	11	41		23	6 9  1. Regulus rises 12 53	16	6	51	5 9 20
Tuesday	2 <i>All Souls</i>	7	morn			8	6 5  1/2 sets 6 4	16	6	52	5 8 21
Wednesday	3 <i>Theophilus</i>	8	12	40		20	7 42 Sirius rises 11	16	6	53	5 7 22
Thursday	4 <i>Charlotte</i>	9	1	35		2	8 25 1/2 rises 3 11	16	6	54	5 6 23
Friday	5 <i>Malachi</i>	9	2	37		11	9 7 Markab south 8 17	16	6	55	5 5 24
Saturday	6 <i>Leonard</i>	10	3	40		26	9 49 1/2 gr. Hel. lat. north	16	6	56	5 4 25
45] 21st Sunday after Trinity. John. 4. Days' length 10 hours 6 min.											
Sunday	7 <i>Engelbert</i>	11	4	4		8 10 33	 Superior	16	6	57	5 3 26
Monday	8 <i>Cecilia</i>	12	5	56		21 11 15	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 40	16	7	58	5 2 27
Tuesday	9 <i>Theodore</i>	1	rises			4 morn	9. 1/2 sets 5 35	16	7	59	4 1 28
Wednesday	10 <i>Mart. Luther</i>	2	5	21		17 12 54	Aldebaran ris. 6 32	16	7	14	59 29
Thursday	11 <i>Melanchton</i>	3	6	8		1 1 4	 in 7* south 12 37	16	7	24	58 30
Friday	12 <i>Jonas</i>	4	6	57		14 2 35	 1/2 in 12 37	16	7	34	57 31
Saturday	13 <i>Winebert</i>	4	7	58		23 3 21	1/2 rises 2 43	15	7	44	56 N.
46] 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 13. Days' length 9 hours 50 min.											
Sunday	14 <i>Levin</i>	5	8	58		12 4 13	Altair south 10 5	15	7	54	50 2
Monday	15 <i>Leopold</i>	6	9	59		26 5 0	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 57	15	7	64	54 3
Tuesday	16 <i>Ottomar</i>	7	11	0		10 5 45	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 25	15	7	74	53 4
Wednesday	17 <i>Alpheus</i>	7	morn.			22 6 30	 1/2 in 7* so. 12 10	15	7	84	52 5
Thursday	18 <i>Gelasius</i>	8	12	3		4 7 15	1/2 in Apheleon 8 1/2	15	7	84	52 6
Friday	19 <i>Elizabeth</i>	9	1	6		16 8 2	Polaris south 9 17	14	7	94	51 7
Saturday	20 <i>Amos</i>	10	2	20		28 8 52	 1/2 rises 2 23	14	7	104	50 8
47] 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 9 hours 35 min.											
Sunday	21 <i>Off. V. Mary</i>	11	3	39		10 9 46	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 25	14	7	114	4 9
Monday	22 <i>Alphonsus</i>	11	4	53		23 10 47	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 25	14	7	124	4 10
Tuesday	23 <i>Clement</i>	12	6	12		8 11 49	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 25	13	7	134	4 11
Wednesday	24 <i>Chrisogenes</i>	1	sets			24 12 36	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 25	13	7	144	4 12
Thursday	25 <i>Catharine</i>	2	5	40		0 1 6	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 25	13	7	154	4 13
Friday	26 <i>Conrad</i>	3	6	55		13 1 41	Orion rises 7 16	12	7	154	4 14
Saturday	27 <i>Josaphat</i>	4	8	16		25 2 30	 1/2 rises 2 1	12	7	164	4 15
48] 1st Sunday in Advent. Matth. 21. Days' length 9 hours 26 min.											
Sunday	28 <i>Guntherus</i>	4	9	36		10 3 29	 1/2 in 8 1/2 rises 4 25	12	7	174	4 16
Monday	29 <i>Saturn</i>	5	10	38		22 4 20	 1/2 rises 5 31	11	7	184	4 17
Tuesday	30 <i>St. Andrew</i>	6	11	44		8 5 39	 1/2 rises 5 31	11	7	184	4 18

MARS is on the 21st in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.

SATURN is on the 25th in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.



# November has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 1st, at 9 o'clock 36 min. in the forenoon; rain or snow.

Full moon the 9th, at 4 o'clock 50 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 17th, at 9 o'clock 2 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

New moon the 24th, at 4 o'clock 19 min. in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 30th, at 10 o'clock 14 min. in the evening; frosty.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d snow or rain. 4th, 5th, 6th pleasant. 7th, 8th changeable. 9th, 10th rain. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th pleasant, cold. 17th, 18th changeable. 19th, 20th snow. 21st, 22d clear. 23d, 24th rain. 25th, 26th, 27th cold. 28th, 29th, 30th Indian Summer.

General Election			3
Supreme Court—at Philadelphia			15
<i>Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.</i>			
Schuylkill	1 Wyoming	8 Perry	15
Cumberland	1 Lehigh	8 Lancaster	15
Philadelphia	1 Cameron	8 Luzerne	15
Crawford	8 Erie	8 Centre	22
Susquehanna	8 Clarion	8 Vanango	22
Adams	8 Washington	8 Tioga	22
Westmoreland	8 Bedford	15 Lycoming	22
Mifflin	8 Elk	15	

man, \$500; mate, \$900; medical and pay inspector and chief engineer, \$4400; Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster, \$4400; Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster, and Fleet Engineer, \$4400; Surgeon and Paymaster, \$2800; Chaplain, \$2500.

## The Difference in Days.

A "solar day" is measured by the rotation of the earth upon its axis and is of different lengths, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, and other causes. An "astronomical day" commences at noon and is counted from the first to the twenty-four hours. A "civil day" commences at midnight and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour, and then again from the first hour of the day till the twelfth at night. The "nautical day" used by ship captains, explorers and some few others is counted as a "civil day," only that the reckoning is begun at noon, as with the "astronomical day."

—Gluten meal is a cheap and excellent food for cows, but should be fed with equal parts of cottonseed meal. Occasionally cornmeal may be substituted for cottonseed meal.



## The Farmer's Thanksgiving.

The earth is brown, and skies are gray,  
And the windy woods are bare,  
And the first white flakes of the coming snow  
Are afloat in the frosty air:  
But the sparks fly up from the hickory log  
On the homestead's broad stone hearth,  
And the windows shake, and the rafters ring,  
To the lads' and the lasses' mirth.

The farmer's face is furrowed and worn,  
And his locks are thin and white;  
But his hand is steady, his voice is clear,  
And his eye is blue and bright,  
As he turns to look at his sweet old wife,  
Who sits in her gown of gray,  
With the cobweb kerchief, and creamy frills  
She wore on her wedding day.

He bows his head to the laden board,  
And the guests they are silent all.  
"Thanksgiving, Lord, for the sun and rain,  
And the fruit on the orchard wall.  
For the silver wheat, and the golden corn,  
And the crown of a peaceful life—  
The greatest blessing that thou canst give—  
A true and a loving wife!"

This white-haired lover he bends to kiss  
Her hand in its frill of lace,  
And the faded rose on her wrinkled cheek,  
With a proud and a courtly grace;  
And the snowflakes click on the window-pane,  
And the rafters ring above,  
And the angels sing at the gates of God  
The words of the farmer's love.

## Clover Hay for Hogs and Chickens.

Ten years ago the proposition to feed hay to hogs and chickens would probably have been received with doubts as to the wisdom of the attempt, but to-day small clover cutters for the use of poultrymen are considered essential. Clover hay is cut very fine for poultry, scalded and fed in small troughs. It is not only highly relished, but increases the production of eggs. For hogs the clover is not cut so fine, but is cut in an ordinary feed cutter, scalded and sprinkled with ground grain. Bulky food has been found necessary for hogs and poultry as well as for horses, sheep and cattle.

# DECEMBER, 12th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	h. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets. h m	O. t. p. s.
Wednesd	1 Longinus	7	morn.	20	6 24	Regulus ris. 10 42	11 7	19 4	41 19	
Thursday	2 Candidus	8	12 39	2	7 6	♀ rises 5 37	10 7	19 4	41 20	
Friday	3 Fr. Xavier	8	1 38	15	7 48	* south 11 2	10 7	20 4	40 21	
Saturday	4 Barbara	9	2 42	27	8 31	♂ rises 1 37	10 7	20 4	40 22	

49] 2d Sunday in Advent. Luke 21. Days' length 9 hours 18 min.

Sunday	5 Abigail	10	3 44	11	9 16	♂ rises 6 23	9 7	21 4	39 23	
Monday	6 St. Nicholas	11	4 46	24	10 2	Sirius rises 8 46	9 7	21 4	39 24	
Tuesday	7 Agathon	12	5 50	8	11 1	Altair sets 9 16	8 7	22 4	38 25	
Wednesd	8 Conc. V. M.	1	rises	20	morn.	♂. in ygr. Hel. lat. south	8 7	22 4	38 26	
Thursday	9 Joachim	1	4 53	0	12 31	♂ ♀ rises 5 50	7 7	23 4	37 27	
Friday	10 Judith	2	5 45	13	1 21	Wega south 10 10	7 7	23 4	37 28	
Saturday	11 Barsabas	3	6 48	26	2 10	♂ rises 1 13	6 7	24 4	36 29	

50] 3d Sunday in Advent. Matth. 11. Days' length 9 hours 12 min.

Sunday	12 Ottilia	3	7 54	8	2 57	♂ ♀ in ☾	6 7	24 4	36 30	
Monday	13 Lucy	4	8 55	23	3 42	♂ rises 5 58	5 7	24 4	36 D.	
Tuesday	14 Nicasius	5	9 59	7	4 30	Formal sets 9 25	5 7	25 4	35 2	
Wednesd	15 Emberday	5	11 2	21	5 10	Ariels sets 8 34	5 7	25 4	35 3	
Thursday	16 Ananias	6	morn.	5	5 55	16. ♀ rises 6 11	4 7	25 4	35 4	
Friday	17 Lazarus	7	12 42	20	6 41	Orion rises 5 43	4 7	25 4	35 5	
Saturday	18 Arnold	8	2 3	4	7 39	♂ ♀ rises 12 50	3 7	25 4	35 6	

51] 4th Sunday in Advent. John. 1. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.

Sunday	19 Abraham	9	3 6	17	8 26	Achernar so. 7 38	3 7	25 4	35 7	
Monday	20 Ammon	10	4 9	3	9 26	♀ Rigel south 11 17	2 7	25 4	35 8	
Tuesday	21 St. Thomas	11	5 13	16	10 31	ent. Winter com. shortest Day	2 7	26 4	34 9	
Wednesd	22 Beata	12	6 21	2	11 20	in per. ♂ ♀ rises 5 26	1 7	25 4	35 10	
Thursday	23 Dagobert	1	sets	16	12 8	23. ♀ rises 6 26	1 7	25 4	35 11	
Friday	24 Adam, Eve	2	5 47	0	12 43	♂ ♀ rises 1 41	7 25	4	35 12	
Saturday	25 Christmas	2	7 1	13	1 44	♂ ♀ rises 12 26	7 25	4	35 13	

52] Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.

Sunday	26 Stephen	3	8 18	27	2 40	Regulus south 8 5	1 7	25 4	35 14	
Monday	27 John, Evan.	4	9 28	12	3 31	♂ in ☾ Altair sets 7 47	1 7	25 4	35 15	
Tuesday	28 H. Innocents	5	10 3	21	4 18	♂ station-ary Sirius sets 7 14	2 7	25 4	35 16	
Wednesd	29 Noah	5	11 3	6	5 2	7* south 9 8	2 7	24 1	36 17	
Thursday	30 David	6	morn.	17	5 25	30. ☐ ♀ rises 7 40	3 7	24 4	36 18	
Friday	31 Sylvester	7	12 34	0	6 29	♀ rises 7 40	3 7	24 4	36 19	



# December has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 8th, at 11 o'clock 54 min. in the evening; frosty.

Last quarter the 16th, at 11 o'clock 21 min. in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 23d, at 2 o'clock 55 min. in the afternoon; pleasant.

First quarter the 30th, at 2 o'clock 26 min. in the afternoon; pleasant.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d pleasant, warm. 4th, 5th, 6th clear. 7th 8th, 9th frosty. 10th, 11th, 12th pleasant. 13th, 14th, 15th rain. 16th, 17th, 18th pleasant. 19th, 20th, 21st warm. 22d, 23th pleasant. 24th, 25th cold. 26th, 27th, 28th snow. 29th, 30th, 31st pleasant.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	6 Butler	6 Monroe	13
Bucks	6 Beaver	6 Berks	13
Armstrong	6 Cambria	6 Huntingdon	13
Indiana	6 Warren	6 Clearfield	13
Bradford	6 Wayne	6 Somerset	13
Allegheny	6 Montgomery	6 Montour	13
Fayette	6 Lebanon	14 Pike	20
Franklin	6 Snyder	13 Union	20
Delaware	6 Northampton	13 Potter	20
Columbia	6 Jefferson	13 Forest	20
Juniata	6 Sullivan	13 Lawrence	20
Northumberland	6 M'Kean	13	20

## A Christmas Greeting.

The Christmas bells, in many a clime,  
Their joyous peals are ringing,  
And sweet in cot and palace chime  
The children's voices singing.

To Christ we raise our thanks and praise  
For all the love He bore us;  
For His dear sake our hymn we make,  
And swell the Christmas chorus.

We bless His birth who came to earth,  
And in His cradle lowly  
Received the earliest Christmas gift,—  
The Christ-child pure and holy.

He gave our friends, our joy He sends,  
He ever watches o'er us,  
He bends His ear our song to hear,  
And loves our Christmas chorus.

Still, "Peace on earth, good will to men,"  
The heavenly choirs are singing;  
And "Peace on earth, good-will to men,"  
Through earth to-night is ringing.

We catch the strain with sweet refrain  
That angels sung before us,  
And join the song with heart and tongue,  
The holy Christmas chorus.



## Lightning and Rubbers.

The one thing which a woman most dreads—barring, of course, a mouse and being out of style—is a thunder shower. Many most estimable women, of character and force, who can lead great crusades and revolutionize society, go all to pieces at a clap of thunder, and a good many men, too, for that matter.

It is not agreeable to be struck by lightning. Nor is it at all necessary. There is a sure preventive—as sure as it is simple, inexpensive and always accessible—a pair of rubbers. If a woman will simply put on a pair of rubbers when the lightning begins to flash and the thunder to roar, and will stand on the floor so that she touches nothing else, she will be as safe as if she were sealed in a glass cage.

Rubber is a nonconductor of electricity, and if the lightning has to go through a sheet of rubber to get at you it will leave you alone and take something else. In other words, when you have on a pair of rubbers and are not in contact with anything you are perfectly insulated.

This is not a theory merely. It is a fact proved by innumerable experiences. A pair of rubbers has saved many a life in a thunderstorm.

It might be well to add that a pair of rubbers to be effective against lightning must be sound and whole. Do not put on an old pair with a crack in the toe because electricity will get out of a very small hole when it is cornered, and a pair of defective rubbers will do you no good.

## The Selection of Fertilizers.

Many farmers who use fertilizers content themselves by procuring phosphates. While the phosphates are excellent, yet they do not give the best results when used alone. Fertilizers should also contain nitrogen and potash, the proportions varying according to the demands of the soil. Land that has produced a crop of clover, and the sod turned under, will produce good crops if phosphate and potash are used, as the clover roots supply the needed nitrogen.



### SHERIDAN'S VICTORIOUS RIDE.

General Sheridan took command of the Army of the Shenandoah in August 1864. His coming was the signal for aggressive fighting and for a series of brilliant victories over the rebel army. He defeated Early at Winchester and again at Fisher's Hill, while General Torbert whipped Rosser in a subsequent action.

It is impossible to follow in detail Sheridan's actions from this moment, but he first brought up the 19th corps and the two divisions of Wright to the front. He then communicated with Colonel Lowell, who was fighting near Middletown with his men dismounted and asked him if he could hold on where he was, to which Lowell replied in the affirmative. All this and many similar quickly-given orders consumed a great deal of time, but still the men were getting into line, and at last, seeing that the enemy were about to renew the attack, Sheridan rode along the line, so that the men could all see him. He was received with the wildest enthusiasm as he rode by and the spirit of the army was restored. The rebel attack was made shortly after noon and was repulsed by General Emory.

When Sheridan rode out of Winchester, he met an already beaten army. His first thought was the natural one to make a stand at Winchester and rally his troops about him there. His second thought was the inspiration of the great commander. He believed his men would rally as soon as they

saw him. He believed that enthusiasm was one of the great weapons of war, and that this was the moment of all others when it might be used with decisive advantage. With this thought in his mind he abandoned the idea of forming his men at Winchester and rode bareheaded through the fugitives, swinging his hat, straight for the front, and calling on his men as he passed to follow him. As the soldiers saw him, they turned and rushed after him. He had not calculated in vain upon the power of personal enthusiasm, but at the same time, he did not rely upon any wild rush to save the day.

Once on the field of battle, the rush and hurry of the desperate ride from Winchester came to an end. First the line was reformed, then the enemy's assault was repulsed and it was made impossible for them to again take the offensive. But Sheridan, undazzled by his brilliant success up to this point, did not mar his work by overhaste. Two hours more passed before he was ready, and then, when all was prepared, with his ranks established and his army ranged in position, he moved his whole line forward, and won one of the most brilliant battles of the war, having by his personal power over the troops, and his genius in action, snatched a victory from a day which began in surprise, disaster, and defeat. Sheridan lost 17,000 men, but he virtually destroyed Early's army. This was the last attempt to threaten Washington.



# Agricultural Almanac.

## Might as Well Resign.

The moral of this story is not hard to find, and we cordially commend it to persons who have not yet learned a decent regard for the rights of others:

One day a smart young fellow, with shiny shoes, a new hat and checkerboard trousers, boarded a street car in a Western city, and stepped to the front platform. He pulled out a twist of paper and lighted it, and began puffing a concentrated essence of vile odors into the faces of those who were obliged to ride upon the platform, if they rode at all. One, a plain old farmer, could not stand it, and stepped off to wait for the next car.

When he reached the station the young man was there before him, and it happened that the two met at the restaurant counter.

"Got any sandwiches?" called the young man to the waiter. "Here, gimme one," and he tossed out a nickel, and then proceeded to pick up and pull apart every one of the half dozen sandwiches on the plate before he found one to suit him.

The farmer, who had been waiting for his turn, drew back in disgust. Finally he found something which the fingers of another had not fouled, and presently followed the loud young man to the car. He found every seat occupied, including the half of one on which were piled the young man's gripsack and overcoat.

"Is this seat taken?" he ventured to inquire.

"Seat's engaged," was the curt answer, with a look meant to squelch the old farmer, who went into the smoking car.

That afternoon the same young man walked into the office of the Governor of the State, armed with recommendations and endorsements, an applicant for a position under the State Government. He was confronted by the same plain old farmer, who recognized his traveling companion of the morning without any trouble.

Glancing over his papers, the Governor said, "Hu—m, yes; you want me to appoint you to so-and-so. If I should, I guess I might just as well write my own resignation at the same time."

"Wh—why so, stammered the young fellow.

"Because I saw you pay for a street car ride this morning, and you took the platform of the car. You bought a sandwich and spoiled the plateful. You paid for a seat in the train, and took mine, too, and if I should give you this place, how do I know that you would not take the whole administration?"

## Whisky no Cure for Poison.

"Whisky will never cure a poisonous snake bite," said Professor Theodore A. Schurr, the naturalist, of 30 years' experience, to a reporter. "The idea that whisky is an antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake or any other venomous reptile is a delusion so popular and general that I always take special pains to correct and expose it in my lectures. Whisky never will or never did cure any one bitten by a snake, but because some person took some whisky after being bitten by a harmless snake and recovered he attributed his cure to the whisky, and so the idea gained circulation. I have never known a case to be cured by the use of whisky and have known several cases where it had been used to result fatally. Whisky only adds additional poison to the system instead of removing and destroying that of the snake.

"The only thing that will cure a person bitten by a rattler or other poisonous snake is the use of permanganate of potash. This is an effectual cure in almost every instance. The venom of a reptile is injected into the blood, and the poison destroys the blood globules. I was bitten by a rattler on my index finger and immediately took my pocket-knife and made a deep incision near the wound, so that the poison could not be taken up and distributed through my system. The bitten part was then cauterized, and it caused me no trouble whatever. Whisky is not very good to use at any time, and no good for snake bites."

## A Curious Fertilizer.

Bisulphide of carbon has long been successfully used in France as a remedy for phylloxera on grapevines, and is coming into use in this country as an effective treatment for club root in cabbage smut in onions, etc. It has been proved in France that the use of this substance has considerably increased the yield of all crops, while soils that were "clover sick" or that failed to produce good yields of a crop that had been grown upon them year after year were made to give good crops by the application of bisulphide of carbon. Have such results been observed in this country? They are important in showing that this substance is beneficial to the soil, so that its use as an insecticide, germicide and fertilizer is likely to be governed by its cost.

—Bait mouse traps with pumpkin seeds. It is better bait than cheese.

# Agricultural Almanac.

## ANECDOTES.

### His Smile Disappeared.

The old man in the "L" smoking car was absorbed in his newspaper when the burly youth entered. A pasteboard box was on the seat beside the old man, and with the air of a man who knew his rights, and was prepared to enforce them, the youth sat down on it.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the old man, politely, "but you're sitting on my box."

"I know it," replied the burly youth, as he took a cigar from his pocket and prepared to light it. "Why didn't you get it out of the way? You only paid for one seat, I guess."

"If you had spoken to me," explained the old man, "I would have made room for you. I was reading the paper and did not see you."

"It ain't my business to keep your things off the seats," retorted the burly youth. "I paid for a seat and took it."

"But I have something in that box that I wouldn't have injured for a great deal," expostulated the old man.

"Well, I guess it's done for now," said the burly youth, with a taunting laugh.

"Perhaps it isn't," urged the old man. "If you'd kindly get up for a minute—"

"But I won't," returned the youth, shortly.

By this time some of the other passengers were becoming interested, and one or two of them evinced a desire to throw the burly youth out of the car. A faint smile that seemed to lurk around the old man's mouth, however, made them hesitate. He looked like a man who thought he had the best of the affair in spite of the other's calm assurance.

It was perhaps two minutes later when the burly youth emitted a wild yell and bounded from his seat into the aisle. Another yell followed, and he bounded down the aisle toward the door with both hands in the vicinity of his coat-tail pockets. On the platform of the car he began making frantic endeavors to take off his coat, but before he succeeded the train pulled into a station and he sprang off and dashed into the waiting-room.

The old man had thrown a paper over the box when the burly youth got up, and now he carefully raised the edge of it and inspected what was underneath.

"Confound him!" he exclaimed at last.

"What's the matter?" asked one of the others. "Why, he's run off with one of my prize bees," said the old man, ruefully.

*Boys in Church*, as is well known, are not infrequently the cause of great annoyance to clergymen. Some years ago a Methodist minister was delivering a sermon with a good deal of earnestness when his attention was attracted to a boy in the gallery. The youngster was leaning over the rail and apparently lowering something attached to a cord, which he occasionally pulled up, when he would throw it over again with more gusto than ever. Do what he would the preacher could not keep his eyes off that boy.

Shifting his position in the pulpit slightly, he had a better opportunity to see what was going on and observed that an old gentleman in a pew under the gallery had fallen asleep and was sitting with his head back and his mouth wide open. Seeing this, the boy had attached a cork to a string and was endeavoring to lower it into the old man's mouth. He came near succeeding several times, and as the cork gently swayed to and fro it occasionally tickled the sleeper's nose. At such times he would stir a little uneasily and brush it away with his hand, to the evident delight of the grinning youngster. The whole scene was so exceedingly comical that the minister came near laughing outright. At length he was obliged to beckon to the sexton and request him to put an end to the boy's fishing for the day or else send him somewhere else to do it.

*Two Irishmen* unknown to each other appeared at the delivery window one day at the same time. One stepped forward and asked:

"Anything for Patrick Maloney to day?"

The clerk looked through a certain number of letters and replied:

"Nothing for Patrick Maloney!" and Patrick walked out.

The second man then inquired:

"Anything for Patrick Maloney?"

"Just looked for Patrick Maloney," said the clerk with a smile, "and there's nothing here."

"Faith," exclaimed the waiting man cheerfully "It's a different Patrick Maloney I am."

*Said* a little boy, who during a visit to Florida, was obliged to drink condensed milk, "Mamma, I just wish that condensed cow would die!"



# Agricultural Almanac.

## He Got the Best of the Lawyer.

A miserly old fellow thought he was near the point of death, and sent for a smart lawyer to make his will. The lawyer came, and he gave him elaborate directions for the disposal of his property. As the lawyer was finishing his work he said:

"Now, I want you to put in another clause. You have always been a good and able man in your dealings with me, I wish to leave you five hundred pounds."

The lawyer, after a little pretense of honest demurring, did this. When the will was signed and sealed the old man signified his wish to pay his attorney for his services; but the latter refused to make any charge—his client had already been too generous.

"Very well," said the old skinflint, "you know your own business best; but still, I like everything settled in a businesslike fashion. Make out a bill as you would have charged any other client, and formally receipt it."

This was done. A couple of months afterward the old man died. The lawyer went to his house to read the will, which the executor handed him. To his surprise and indignation, he saw that in it there was no gift to himself. It turned out that the old man had copied the will carefully out when he left him, omitting the five hundred pounds' clause. The whole affair was a dodge to get a smart lawyer to make his will without any charge.

*A Skeptical Young Collegiate* confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. Said the Quaker: "Does thee believe in France?"

"Yes for though I have not seen it, I have seen others that have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist."

"Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?"

"No, to be sure I won't."

"Did thee ever see thine own brains?"

"No."

"Ever see anybody that did?"

"No."

"Does thee believe thee has any?"

*A Boy* was with a party of excursionists in a salt mine one day, when gazing around with amazement, he exclaimed, "Well, mother, this is the biggest salt celler I ever saw!"

*A Quaint Story* is told of a couple of Scotch ministers who were taking dinner together one summer day in a little parsonage in the Highlands. It was the Sabbath day, the weather was beautiful, and the bubbling streams were full of trout, and the woods full of summer birds. One turned to the other and said, "Mon, don't ye often feel tempted on these beautiful Sundays to go out fishing?" "Na, na," said the other, "I never feel tempted, I just gang." The old Scotchman unconsciously uttered a great truth. There are some people who do not need to be tempted. They go so quickly that the devil does not need to waste any strength or time upon them. It is when we resist that we feel the force of the current. It is when we are determined to do right that we are tempted to do wrong. It is the better nature that the enemy approaches, and the other goes after him of its own accord. Therefore the nearer we are to heaven the more closely we touch the confines of the world of evil.

*A Good Story* is told of the Irish servant of a naval commander, who had the misfortune one day to let a teakettle fall overboard. In fear and trembling he rushed to his master and cried out to him:

"Plaze, yer honor, can anything be said to be losht whin ye know where it is?"

"Certainly not," replied the officer. "Why?"

"Why, thin, yer honor, ye may tink the tay-kettle is losht, but it ain't, sorr. I know where it is, sorr. It's at the bottom of the ocean, sorr!"

*A Well-known American Clergyman* went into a barber shop one morning, and being somewhat of a joker, said to the barber, "My friend, you may cut my hair as short as you would like my sermon to be."

The barber immediately got out his razor and proceeded to shave the doctor's head.

"Hold on!" cried the doctor. "Are you going to take it all off?"

"You told me to, doctor," said the barber. "I don't want any of your sermons."

"*What* were you thinking about, Pat?" "Faith, I was thinkin' what a blessin' it would be to us all if we cud have the cowl'd weather in the summer when it is so hot, and the hot weather in the winter, when it is so cowl'd!"



# Agricultural Almanac.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—Housewives in country places often have much difficulty in getting a person to properly do the family washing. For the benefit of such, I will tell them a way that has just been unfolded to me by a model old housekeeper, who claims that wash-day now is no longer a bugbear, and that the drudgery of it is a thing of the past. The clothes should be soaked over night in lukewarm soapy water, in which some good soap powder has been dissolved. Next morning get your boiler of water ready, pass the clothes through the wringer, after rubbing the soiled parts lightly, and add to the boiler of soapy water a half of a teacupful of kerosene. Put the clothes in, and boil in the usual way; rub them lightly in the rinsing water, and the result will be clean clothes, with hardly any labor. Kerosene is entirely harmless to the clothes and the odor evaporates entirely in the drying. A trial of this method might be made with some soiled dustingcloths, and, if not satisfactory, there will be no harm done. But I feel sure there are many women to whom this bit of knowledge will save much labor, and give as good results as the old-fashioned knuckle-scraping rubbing on a wash-board.

—Cinnamon Bun. A well tried recipe for making cinnamon bun is as follows: One cup mashed potatoes, one cup of water in which they were boiled, two cups sugar, one cup butter and lard mixed, one teaspoonful of salt, one cup potato yeast, one egg, flour to make a dough. At night set the sponge thus: One cup mashed potatoes, one cup of water, one cup sugar, one cup yeast. In the morning add the other cup of sugar (brown), one cup of butter and lard mixed, salt, one egg, and flour to make a dough. Knead well. When perfectly light, cut off pieces large enough to cover pie pans by rolling with the rolling pin to proper thickness and size without cutting around the edges. Let them rise very light. Then wash the top with melted butter, and sprinkle thickly with brown sugar, cinnamon and a little flour rubbed together. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes.

—A Simple Remedy for Smallpox. A cure of smallpox and scarlet fever which the Rev. Adirondack Murray claims to be as infallible as fate is composed of one grain of sulphate of zinc, one grain of digitalis and a half teaspoonful of sugar. This is to be thoroughly mixed with two teaspoonfuls of water and four ounces of water added. The dose for adults is one teaspoonful every hour and for children smaller doses according to age. Murray says: "The medicine is harmless, and is recommended by the best schools in Paris. I have cured my children of scarlet fever and others of smallpox when the doctors said the patients must die. Either disease under this treatment will disappear in 12 hours. If the countries would compel their physicians to use it there would be no need of pest houses."

—Potato Rolls. At 10 o'clock in the morning set to rise one and one-half cups of flour, three-quarters cup melted butter or lard, two eggs, one cup of milk, one quarter cup sugar, one cup mashed potatoes dissolved in two cups of lukewarm water. First sift flour into a pan, one-half teaspoon of salt, pour in the shortening and milk together, then add sugar and yeast; beat eggs light then beat altogether; put to rise three and one-half hours; then add flour to make biscuit dough; beat twenty minutes, then rise again. When light roll out. Put in pans and when light bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. These are excellent.

—Stewed Beef. Brown two good-sized onions (sliced) with butter. Be careful they do not burn. When brown put in your beef, about four pounds, which has been sprinkled with flour; let it lie in the onions a few minutes and then nearly cover with water and let it come to a boil. Draw it back where it will only simmer. Put in one carrot sliced fine, cut up three potatoes, bunch of pot herbs. About an hour before dinner put in salt and pepper, teaspoon of ground allspice and one of cloves; if the gravy is not thick enough add a little smooth flour. Cook four hours. It is good warmed over.

—Black Bean Soup. Wash and soak over night in tepid water one pint of black beans. In the morning add four quarts of cold water and a ham bone: if you have not the ham bone one pound of salt pork can be substituted. Boil slowly until the beans are tender, adding more water as it boils away; chop two hard boiled eggs and slice a lemon very thin; add a pinch of red pepper; mould a quarter of a pound of sausage meat into small balls and put into the soup (any meat can be used). A few herbs will improve it. This is very rich and good.

—Fried Mush. Put about one quart of water on to boil, when boiling steadily stir in your corn meal, being careful to add so slowly the boiling continues. Add salt to taste and boil two hours. Put in a low square dish to cool; do not put on ice or in a refrigerator. The next day put one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan and fry slowly on fire not too hot; if you use fat or cottonseed, be careful and see it is very hot and see also that your mush will not absorb the grease. The mush should have flour dredged over it just before frying.

—Strawberry Shortcake. Perfectly constructed, this delicacy is of two separate sorts—the genuine sponge-cake variety and the real short-cake, a biscuit paste made with baking powder and not raised. These biscuit layers are then split, and the berries placed between and on top, the whole being afterward covered with a rich cream. For the other sort of shortcake the sponge cake is baked in round tins, and each layer is surmounted with whipped cream and well sugared berries laid closely together.

Colds. An excellent remedy against a severe cold is camphor. Always make your own tincture by dissolving gum camphor in alcohol until it is the strength you like. Take a good generous teaspoonful of it to a tumbler of water, sweeten to taste well. Take a teaspoonful of this mixture every half hour until you feel that the cold has left for parts unknown. This will not only prevent but scatter a well-established cold.

—Objectionable trees are killed in the best way by stripping the bark from them for a few feet from the ground just when the foliage is fully expanded in the spring. Leave the tree stand as it will, then continue to draw on the store house of the roots for supplies, without adding to it. When fall comes the roots are exhausted, and if the trees be cut down then no sprouts are likely to succeed it.

—Capacity of Cisterns. A cistern 5 feet deep and 10 feet in diameter will hold 90 barrels of water; 9 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep holds 74 barrels; 8 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, 58 barrels; 7 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, 44 barrels; 6 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, 33 barrels; 5 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, 22 barrels; 4 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, 14 barrels; 3 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, 8 barrels.

—Ice Cream Cake. Two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, three-fourths cups milk, three fourths cup butter, whites of six eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder.



# Agricultural Almanac.

—A practical man has found out how far a farmer has to walk to put in and attend forty acres of corn. To plough the ground with a twenty-six inch plow he walks 350 miles; to harrow it thoroughly before planting he walks 50 miles, and to cultivate it afterward he will have to travel 350 miles, making a grand total of 750 miles, besides gathering.

—Cut back the grapevines and cut out the old wood of raspberries and blackberry canes at any time after the ground is frozen. This should not be deferred until spring. All portions removed should be entirely consumed by fire. The borer of the blackberry cane can be entirely cleared out in a few seasons if growers will be careful to remove all affected canes and burn them.

—The wild variety of grapes are seldom affected with disease, and it has been suggested that it will be an advantage to graft our well known varieties on the wild kinds, which will not only add to their hardiness, but increase their productive capacity. Several experiments made in grafting one variety on another, such as the Concord on the Ives Seedling, have given good results.

—Roly-Poly Pudding. Prepare a light cream paste, roll a quarter of an inch thick; cover with sweet currants or dried cherries, or sliced figs. Boil and pinch the ends to secure the fruit. Put on pie pan, set in steamer with bits of wood underneath to allow the passage of the steam. Steam constantly for two hours. Sauce of cream or fruit juice.

—Lemon Cream. Take four lemons, pare, then squeeze juice, adding to the peel and juice one pint of water, yolks of eight eggs and whites of four, three-quarters pound of loaf sugar, little rose water. Put this on the fire and stir until it thickens, then strain into glasses.

—Cure for Corns. Take a lemon, cut off a small piece, then nick it so as to let in the toe with the corn, tie this on at night so that it cannot move and in the morning you will find that, with a blunt knife, you may remove a considerable portion of the corn. Make two or three applications, and great relief will be the result.

—An Excellent Pudding. Soak a cup of tapioca all night in three pints of water. In the morning cook it an hour, and then add half a cup of white sugar, half teaspoonful salt and a small tumbler of currant jelly. Mix together thoroughly over the fire; then pour into a mold. Serve with cream and sugar.

—Clothing on Fire. Immediately throw a rug, a piece of carpet, a coat, or anything woolen, over the victim, so as to smother the flames, and do not allow him to run away from you. In removing the clothes be careful not to pull off the skin; and, if only slightly burned, apply linewater and linseed oil.

—Three parts fine bone to one part muriate of potash will make a tiptop mixture for grass, says Rural New Yorker. For timothy add to that at least 250 pounds nitrate of soda. Apply in the spring. For clover do not use the nitrate.

—Graham Gems. One pint of milk, three cups of unbolted flour, two teaspoons of baking powder mixed in the flour, two tablespoons of molasses, a pinch of salt; mix thin enough to drop from a spoon; bake in a very hot oven.

—Fritters. One pint of flour, one pint of milk or water, three eggs, a pinch of salt. Stir flour and milk together, add eggs, beaten. Fry in boiling lard.

—The white of an egg, with a little sugar and water, is good for a child with an irritable stomach.

## ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

The Head and Face—♈ ARIES.

Arms,  
♊ GEMINI.

Heart,  
♌ LEO.

Reins,  
♎ LIBRA.

Thighs,  
♐ SAGITTARIUS.

Legs,  
♑ AQUARIUS.



The Feet.—♓ PISCES.

Neck,  
♉ TAURUS,

Breast,  
♋ CANCER,

Bowels,  
♍ VIRGO.

Secrets,  
♏ SCORPIO.

Knees,  
♑ CAPRICORN.



*Being the first after Leap Year, and the 121st of American Independence.*

*Being the first after Leap Year, and the 121st of American Independence.*

	Sat.	Frid.	Thur.	Wed.	Tues.	Mond.	Sund.		Sat.	Frid.	Thur.	Wed.	Tues.	Mond.	Sund.		Sat.	Frid.	Thur.	Wed.	Tues.	Mond.	Sund.		
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